TIMES OFFICE
No. 26 Broad St.
Opposite Driard.

Victoria Times.

VOL. 19 VICTORIA B. C., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1894. No. 278

The Best of Everything
Is the material used in preparing prescriptions at the People's Popular Prescription Pharmacy. Prices too are right.
C. E. JONES,
35 Government Street.
Always open.

Sometimes

A man gets tired
Of reading the same old thing;
Of reading the same old chestnut
And jokes with the same old ring.

Then let him read about a new ring, or perhaps he wants a watch. The best place for him to go if he wants a bargain is

CHALLONER & MITCHELL'S,
47 Government Street.

J. HUTCHESON & CO.

Plain Talk About Mantles

Of all the various departments of a modern Dry Goods Store the most interesting is a first class

MANTLE AND JACKET

department. When properly stocked and managed it becomes pleasing and popular with the public. Ladies who have not already visited our showroom have a treat in store for them. We claim this season to have one of the MOST ELEGANT COLLECTIONS OF CLOAKS ever got together in Victoria. We are especially proud of our stock of

HIGH GRADE GARMENTS.

Among others will be found: Tight fitting Prince Albert Coats in Covert Cloth, Beaver and Frieze, colors in russett, brown, black, dark tan, etc etc. Three-quarter length tight fitting in same colors and materials, braided and fur trimmed, Golf Capes, newest styles and in a variety of materials. Furs—Choice Boas and Muffs, Ties, etc., in martin, mink and seal, Persian Lamb, Chinchilla and Astracan. Water Proof Cloaks.

UNDERWEAR—The "Puritan" and other best makes. Al of the above goods were specially selected for Victoria trade and so new that three-quarters of the stock was received in the 61 days of September and October.

TERMS CASH AND PRICES RIGHT.

The Westside, November 17th, 1894. - - - J. HUTCHESON & CO.

C. H. STICKELS . . . . ROOMS: 19 to 22 . . . . Board of Trade Building.
CONSULTING ELECTRICAL ENGINEER & PURCHASING AGENT. ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER APPARATUS AND SUPPLIES. . .

Estimates for complete electrical installations, either light or power. House wiring plans and superintendence a specialty. All wiring under my superintendence guaranteed.

Remember

That we have a large, complete stock of SUITINGS, OVERCOATINGS and TROUSERINGS and that our PRICES ARE RIGHT.

A. GREGG & SON,
.....Tailors, 62 Yates Streat.

Preventive

In rainy weather dark and gloomy;
With the mud and water in the street,
You find your shoes with holes are roomy
And clammy dampness soaks your feet.

But coughs and colds can be prevented,
And in a way the world extols
An antidote is here presented—
Get a pair of good

.....Cork Soles..

A. B. ERSKINE,
Corner Government and Johnson Sts.

IN THE ISLAND REPUBLIC

Japanese Demand an Explanation of Minister Thurston's Interview.

Some Activity Among the Royalists to Attempt to Restore the Queen.

Honolulu, Nov. 10.—(Correspondence of United Press per steamer Australia)—It has transpired that about ten days ago the Japanese commissioner wrote to Foreign Minister Hatch complaining that as reported by the papers Minister Thurston had said at Washington that it was desirable to root out the Chinese and Japanese in Hawaii. He wished to be informed whether this government cherished any such policy towards Japan. After much delay Mr. Hatch made reply in substance that a reported newspaer interview could scarcely be an adequate basis for diplomatic inquiries; that the government did not believe that Mr. Thurston had made any such statement as that alleged; that the government did desire to substitute the importation of European laborers in place of those from Japan and Asia, but that this was totally different from any desire to molest or root out the Japanese laborers resident here. Since the adoption of the constitution of the republic the tone of the Japanese representative has become increasingly unfriendly. This is said to be due to the fact that while no ground of complaint is given by the exclusion of the Japanese as such from voting privileges, yet they are practically left with no share in the suffrage, an equality which the commissioner had previously demanded for them. An increasingly fractious and insubordinate disposition in the Japanese laborers has seriously alarmed both the planters and the government. As fresh importations have gone on, a few years more might render the Japanese the majority of the population. With the great political ambition and the martial qualities of these people, they are liable to attempt to substitute a government of their own for the existing one. It is felt that such an increase in their numbers must be prevented in time.

The police have discovered more activity among a section of the royalists in plotting to restore the queen. Those engaged in the plot are chiefly white men. The natives take no part except to stand in fear of the vaunted intentions of the socialist leaders. The government is informed of their plots and will easily crush the slightest intention to carry them out. The plotters are fussing over an expected importation of arms, as they have not arms and ammunition to start an attempt. It appears to be a last crazy effort to do something to relieve the lost cause. Probably little or nothing will be heard of it.

H. B. M. S. Hyacinth, which was to have sailed for Marquesas a week ago, has indefinitely postponed her sailing. This is rumored to be on account of an apprehended disturbance here. That is probably the reason.

Condensed Dispatches.

At New Orleans yesterday the Knights met at 9 o'clock and adjourned at 12.30 p. m. Reports were presented and read, among them the reprot of a special committee with Grand Master Workman Sovereign at its head which called a convention of national labor leaders at St. Louis on June 13. This report was also referred.

The over due Norwegian bark Urania arrived at San Francisco from Glasgow to-day. She was delayed by heavy weather.

Three distinct shocks of earthquake were felt at Carson, Nev., last night.

U. S. Consul Hollis shot a burglar in the Portuguese colony of Mozambique, Africa, and was arrested. This led to the report that the stars and stripes had been grossly insulted.

The Hamburg-American Packet company and the North German Lloyd steamship company have issued regulations forbidding agents to sell tickets to paupers, deaf and infirm persons, persons under contract, assisted immigrants, persons who within a year have been convicted of crime and anarchists.

LONDON HOSPITAL COUGH CURE CURES.
COCHRANE & MUNN, - Druggists.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE—One Remington type-writer in good condition; one small Taylor safe. Apply "Stenographer," Times office. 17-1t

TO LET—Two or three well furnished rooms, with or without breakfast. Apply on premises, 204 Yates street nov17-1t

TO BE LET or leased the Globe Hotel, Esquimalt, in good running order; will shortly be vacant; a good chance for an energetic man. Address Mrs. M. Fisher, 143 Pandora Avenue, City. n1-1m

SPIRITUAL MEETING in Pioneer Hall, Broad street, Sunday, November 18th, at 8 p.m. Prof. Seymour will lecture on "The Joys and Sorrows of Spiritual Life," and give phrenological character readings. Dr. Mary Seymour will also speak on the Spirit Healer, the true physician. 1t

DON'T FORGET to go to Sampson's Book Exchange to-night. Novels will be sold at half price; exchanged for 5 cents each. 1t

Popular Concert
TO-NIGHT!
At Eight o'clock.
At Y.M.C.A. Hall,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
Proceeds in aid of Football Club. A Good Programme.
ADMISSION TEN CENTS.

KILLED HIS PARTNER.

Con. Riordan Killed by Bob Fitzsimmons.

Syracuse, N. Y., Nov. 17.—Con. Riordan, Fitzsimmons' sparring partner, who was knocked out by an upper cut by Fitzsimmons while exhibiting with Fitz at the show last night, died at three o'clock this morning without regaining consciousness. The show was exhibiting at Jacobs' opera house. Riordan, it is alleged, had been drinking heavily, and gave evidence of this when he walked on the stage for his go with Fitzsimmons. After a few exchanges Fitzsimmons landed on Riordan's jaw with his right. It was sufficient to cause Riordan to reel and fall on his knees. Then he fell over apparently lifeless. The audience became very excited, and many jumped on their seats and shouted. Two physicians were hastily summoned, and Riordan was removed into one of the wings, where the doctors were for hours endeavoring to restore him. Riordan breathed his last at exactly 3.30. After 3 he sank rapidly until death intervened. The physicians, Fitzsimmons and a few members of the company were present. Fitzsimmons in the meantime had been locked up. Fitzsimmons in an interview stated that he had not known Riordan was in such a bad condition. He declared that whenever he sparred with Riordan the latter invariably turned blue around the mouth. This, he said, was a sign for me to let up. Last night I noticed that he was not right. The blow that caused the trouble was merely a slap. He declared Riordan was a hard drinker, and said he thought his poor conditon was due to heart trouble.

Fitzsimmons was taken before County Judge Northrup at noon to-day and bail fixed at $10,000, to answer the charge of manslaughter in the first degree. He will be arraigned this afternoon, furnish bail and appear in the performance this evening at the opera house.

THE EASTERN WAR.

American Geological Official to Enter the Service of Japan.

San Francisco, Nov. 17.—M. D. King, chief engineer of the Pacific coast division of the United States geological and topographical survey department, has tendered his resignation, it is said, to enter the service of the Japanese government, and will leave on the next steamer for Japan. It is possible the representatives of the Chinese government in this city will prevent King from filling his contract.

London, Nov. 17.—A Yokohama dispatch says that a large number of sick and wounded Japanese soldiers are arriving in Ujina. The last of the conscripts who attained military age within the year 1894 are joining their representative colors.

London, Nov. 16.—The Morning Post has this dispatch from Shanghai: "The viceroy of the province of Sechuen has been arrested, charged with murdering a Tartar general in command of the provincial troops. His object was to hide his peculations. Generals Yeh and Nieh have been stripped of their titles, rank and decorations in consequence of their discreditable failure in the battle of Ping Yang."

The Times publishes a dispatch from Tientsin saying that General Nieh reports that he was attacked at Tailenwan on November 11th by the Japanese troops and succeeded in repulsing them. The Chinese general adds that the Japanese made a second attack upon the position he occupied on November 12. The Japanese were again repulsed and the Chinese pursued them toward Fungwang, which place General Nieh expected to reach soon after sending his report.

THE DEAD CZAR.

Royal Visitors Attend Requiem Service at the Fortress Cathedral.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 16.—The Grand Duke Vladimir, representing the czar, a large staff of high officers, Count Montebello, the French ambassador, and his staff, the governor of St. Petersburg and many other prominent officials, welcomed the French delegation which arrived at the station this afternoon. The grand duke assured General Bois d'Effrey that the czar had been deeply touched by the warmth and spontaneity of France's sympathy.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 17.—The czar, czarina, and all the royal visitors attended a requiem service for the dead czar at the fortress cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul this morning.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
Awarded Gold Medal Midwinter Fair, San Francisco.

FROM ACROSS THE ATLANTIC

Nottingham Lace Market Completely Destroyed by Fire This Morning.

Evidence to be Taken in Canada Regarding Caraquet Railway Investigation.

London, Nov. 17.—The famous lace market at Nottingham was burned this morning. The loss is one hundred and fifty thousand pounds.

A fishing vessel arriving at Yarmouth this morning reports the aggregate loss of eight vessels with their crews during the recent storms.

Eton college has been closed for ten days on account of the floods.

Chancellor Schillingfurst held a grand reception at Strasburg yesterday. In the evening Prince von Hohenlohe attended a grand theatrical performance given in his honor. His entrance was heralded by the blare of trumpets. At the end of the performance the audience sang the emperor's "Song to Algier."

The court of appeal has granted Senater Burns of New Brunswick his petition for a commission to take his testimony in Canada in regard to the promotion of the Caraquet railway.

The fire at Nuttingham broke out on the premises of Brown and Company, who had large consignments of lace ready for shipment to America, which was burned. The damage is estimated at $750,000. Hundreds of people are thrown out of work.

John Dillon, the well-known anti-Parnellite member of parliament, delivered an address at Glasgow on Thursday evening. He said that he was glad to bring good news that after the meeting in Dublin on Monday and Tuesday there seemed to have been established a centre of unity around which all the loyalty of the Irish race could once more rally, and which entitled them in the future to speak the name "Irish nation."

Cable advices from Melbourne regarding the wool market say that with the exception of a somewhat sluggish French demand the competition of home and continental traders is active, and there is a good demand for American. There has been a slight weakening in seedy and burry kinds, while other kinds are unchanged. The total number of bales catalogued to date throughout Australia is 260,000, and 239,000 bales have been sold.

EASTERN CANADIAN NEWS.

Sir Richard Cartwright's Course Endorsed by His Constituents.

Winnipeg, Nov. 17.—Judgments were delivered in connection with the assizes here this morning as follows: Charles Chadwick, for rape, four years in the penitentiary; Fred Marcellais, house breaking, two years; George W. Earle, for rape, twenty-three months in the common jail.

Montreal, Nov. 17.—Some time during the night the Theatre Royal safe was blown open and robbed of $30,000 in American bonds, besides railway stocks. Several hundred dollars of yesterday's receipts were also taken.

Ottawa, Nov. 17.—It is probable that Lieut.-Governor Mackintosh will be able to return west next week. He was able to take a short drive a few days ago, but it was found this irritated his hip joint. Sir James Grant has found that the ligaments connecting his hip joints have been displaced, rendering the motion of the muscles of the leg painful.

Woodstock, Ont., Nov. 17.—Sir Richard Cartwright's series of meetings in South Oxford concluded with a rousing meeting at Norwich on Thursday night. A resolution was passed endorsing Sir Richard's course during the last session of parliament and pledging him support at the coming elections.

THE OFFICER RESPONSIBLE.

Col. Coit Charged with Murder for Preventing Lynching.

Washington Court House, O., Nov. 16.—Coroner J. M. Edwards has concluded an inquest on the five persons that were shot in front of the court house in this place on the night of Oct. 17. The following is his verdict:

"After having viewed the bodies and hearing the evidence, I do find that the deceased, Smith Welch, M. C. Johnson, Jesse Judy, William A. Sams and Theodore Ammerman, came to their death with being struck, while in front of the court house on the evening of October 17, 1894, with leaden balls fired from the interior of the court house in Washington Court House by Ohio State National Guards, who were under command of James Cook as sheriff, and Col. A. B. Coit, as colonel of the 15th regiment of the Ohio National Guard, and I do find that at the time of the firing by the guards there was no imminent danger of serious destruction of property or of harm to anyone inside the court house, or the remotest danger of the prisoner, William Doller, colored, being wrested from the custody of Sheriff Cook.

JAMES M. EDWARDS, Coroner."

The coroner has turned over all the testimony taken in the inquest, together with his verdict, to the prosecuting attorney, and the action of the court is now awaited with intense interest.

Use Gibbon's Toothache gum, sold druggists.

—Catarrh—Use Nasal Balm. Quick, positive cure. Soothing, cleansing, healing.

A TRIP TO MASHONALAND.

A Former Resident of Victoria Relates His Experiences of a Journey.

Through the Portuguese Territory—Lions in the Path—A Very Tough Story.

A former Victorian, who left here last spring to try and better his fortunes in South Africa, has sent the following description of his journey from Cape Town to Mashonaland:

"I left Cape Town on the 8th of August on the steamship Gaul for Mashonaland, the South Africa Chartered Company's possessions, which is expected to be the great gold-producing country of the future. The first port of call is Mussel Bay, a town of three thousand inhabitants. The next place we called at was Port Elizabeth, which is a little larger than Victoria and not quite so Dutch as Capetown, and very much cleaner. Next day we passed Bird Island where the birds are so numerous that there scarcely seems room for another bird. We passed quite close to Pondoland, a good farming country and tolerably well wooded. It is owned by the Kaffirs, who have been very troublesome in the past but are now agreeing to settlement on their lands. Our next stopping place was East London, a town of 15,000 inhabitants and next day we arrived at Dunbar, Port Natal, a beautiful place, rather dull at present but great things are expected of it when the railroad is through to Transvaal. It is then expected a great deal of the trade will be diverted from Cape Town. Rickashas are used here on the streets; they are pretty little carriages drawn by Zulus, who are a fine sturdy lot of fellows, very fond of jewelry. They not only wear rings on their fingers but wear them on their toes as well; also bracelets, armlets and rings around their ankles and below the knees.

On the 19th we arrived at Delagoa Bay, which belongs to the Portuguese, who are a shiftless class of people and make very little progress. The Netherlands Company are building a railroad into the Transvaal and will make a bid for the trade that goes to Cape Town.

It is surprising the quantity of goods England sends to South Africa; about 30 large steamers are engaged in the trade, there being no less than four lines of steamers, besides tramps engaged in the traffic. Our next stopping place is Beira, also a Portuguese town. There they charge a transit duty on all goods passing through, and give as much trouble as possible; if you have a gun or rifle they tax you about $15 for it. From Beira we ascend the Pongue river about 45 miles in small steamers to Pontesville. On the way up I had a shot at some crocodiles which are very plentiful here and not at all alarmed at the approach of steamers. From Pontesville the railroad is finished to the 75 mile peg. The flats around the town are alive with game, namely, lions, buffalo, wolves, deer, elephants, hippopotami, hyenas and wild pigs. The lions are said to be bolder here than in any other part of the world, caused, it is said, by their having tasted human flesh. I was shown a hut where a native boy was taken out by a lion about three months before. They are often seen on the railroad track. The day I went up one was bounding alongside the track till someone took a shot or two at it from the train; we all got our rifles and tried shots at deer and wild pigs, etc., but do not think any were hit though very much frightened. About forty miles up the line, while in the course of construction, three men living in a hut went on a little spree, in fact were still imbibing pretty freely when a lion appeared on the outside of the hut, making considerable noise. One of the men got a gun and went out; shortly afterwards a shot and a scream were heard. One of the men said that no d——d lion should eat his mate and went out with a bottle. He was immediately followed by the third man, who was the soberest of the three, taking a Martini rifle with him. When he got upon the scene he saw a lion with a man underneath and the other man in the act of striking the lion on the head with the bottle. Before he could fire the man was knocked down and killed. The third man being quite sobered by the fright placed a shot behind the lion's shoulder, killing him instantly. Just imagine two lives lost through drunken bravado. The above is quite true and was told me by more than one person. There are lots of yarns spun here similar to our British Columbia fish yarns. For instance, here is one: It is said that a celebrated hunter named Daniels nearly came to grief recently. A lion got hold of him and was on the point of mauling him when a card slipped out of his pocket with Daniels on it; when the lion saw this he said he could not eat him and went off weeping.

We arrived at the 75 Mile house that night, and next morning I got some native carriers and started on the 48 mile tramp to Chimioio, which is two good days' work. As I did not understand a word of their language a forwarding agent got me the men and instructed them what to do. Each boy carries about 5 pounds. We had no adventures the first day. At night the boys made what is called a scarum; that is, built a circle of fires. We then laid down inside the circle, and heard considerable growling during the night, but were not disturbed. I was so tired that I do not think I cared whether I was eaten or not. Next morning the boys got their loads and we resumed our tramp. Nothing occurred till the afternoon. I had gone on ahead while the boys rested and gathered some nuts. I had given my rifle to one of the boys to carry, and had nothing but my umbrella, when I was startled by seeing a monster lion in the dust about one hundred yards ahead. He saw me almost as soon as I saw him, and got up and shook himself, causing a cloud of dust to rise which almost hid him from view. He gave a low growl and quietly walked into the long grass. I heard the rustling of the grass for nearly a minute before I had power to move, and was not long in rejoining the boys, but did not try to make them understand what I had seen, fearing they would desert me. I got my rifle and walked in the crowd till I was long past the place where the lion had been lying down. I was terribly tired before I got my fright, but, strange to say, was not the least bit tired till at least two miles away. When the reaction came I could scarcely stand, and had to call a halt and boil the kettle and get some tea, and after an hour's rest felt able to resume my journey.

You cannot imagine how pleased I was to reach Chimioio. It was the hardest work I ever undertook to walk the 48 miles in two days. One good thing, there is no lack of water along the road. The country between 75 Mile house and Chimioio is known as the fly belt, on account of the prevalence of the "teste fly," which attacks horses and cattle and kills them. It also bites men, but is not dangerous to human beings. There is great difficulty in getting freight over the belt on account of the prevalence of the "teste." A man will lose half his oxen in one trip, which takes eight days. Horses are not used at all. They are trying a traction engine, which is only fairly successful. When the railway is through this belt machinery can be got to Umtali; then the world may see another Johannasburg. From Chimioio to to Umtali is 78 miles, and is made in two days with ox carts, changing oxen every fourteen miles. It is a strange experience thundering down hill behind eight oxen, one man driving with a long whip and two boys running behind the oxen. We pass through Masakasse, which is a frontier, after which we are in British territory again. There is some beautiful country, with enough forest for the use of the land. The grass is about four feet high and very heavy. This is about the end of the dry season, and the cattle that are not working are very fat. We arrived at Umtali after two days' hard travel. It is claimed by people here that a great rush of people will take place as soon as machinery reaches here. I was shown some splendid specimens of rock taken from the various reefs all through Mashonaland, and there are more than ten thousand claims pegged off, but it is no use any one coming here till the machinery to reduce the ore can be got in. After two days' travel by post cart drawn by mules I arrived at Salisbury, the capital of Mashonaland. There are between five and six hundred people here anxiously waiting for the completion of the railroad. Last week a man accidentally stumbled up on a reef running through the town of Salisbury, and now the very ground that the public buildings occupy is pegged off in claims. It is now being tested, and if satisfactory the buildings will have to be removed. I hope to soon hear the busy whirr of machinery, and I have no doubt about the future of Mashonaland. VICTORIAN.

AN AWFUL PACE.

Wealthy People Who Lived to Drink and Died Like Animals.

A few feet back from the Fort Lee road, dignified by the title of First street (in a district near New York city), stands a two-story frame house half-hidden from the footpath by a tangled garden and a sprawling grape-vine trellis. Both in front and at the rear the house is a hopeless ruin, and on all sides it is surrounded by an orchard and garden rapidly growing into a wilderness. Across the front of the house there is a broad scar, where once a wide veranda shaded the doorway, and what was once the stoop is now a pile of weather beaten lumber.

Inside this house there have been enacted during late years scenes of depravity and degradation, and at one time lived there together four persons—two men and two women—who day in and day out carried on debauchery which brought on Thursday a drunkard's death to the third of the quartette. The strangest part of the story of these people is that they were wealthy, and could have lived, had they chosen, in a manner far above the means of their neighbors.

The woman who died last Thursday was Marie Louise Brogan. So far as is known she was the daughter of a wholesale butcher who at one time did a large business in this city. In her youth, she had every advantage of wealth, and during the few times she shook off her craze for strong drink and sought the companionship of respectable persons she gave evidence of considerable education. She could converse in French, had uncommon ability as a pianiste and could sing.

This woman and her three companions, her mother, brother Edward, and her uncle, George Patterson, first came to the notice of Coytesville and Fort Lee about twelve years ago, when they moved into a tumble-down house on Fourth street, owned by one Hackett, who later turned out to be the executor of the estate of John Brogan, the girl's father. They had not been in the village more than a few weeks when riotous scenes that have been enacted since became the talk of the vicinity. It was drink morning, noon and night; drink whenever it could be had, and when there was no drink the quartette lasped into a condition bordering upon delirium tremens.

The house was barred to all the neighbors, and what glimpses they had of the interior showed it to be littered with filth from the cellar to the roof-tree. But as the Brogans and Pattersons kept out of the neighbor's way, and were nuisances only to themselves, they were allowed to live on in this squalor. Four years ago, however, Edward Brogan succumbed to the continuation of his appalling debauncheries. How long he had been dead before the authorities were notified was never definitely determined, but to the undertaker and physician who viewed the remains, it was apparent that his body had lain in the hovel several days at least before George Patterson had brought news to the town of his nephew's death.

The usual slipshod circumstances of country government followed, and the officials did not even trouble themselves to determine by what means the man came to his death. It was said by the doctor, however, that alcoholism was apparently the cause. The death of Edward Brogan brought to official notice, however, the conditions of the survivors' daily life, and this, added to the protests of the neighbors, led them to take action. So the three survivors were ejected from the Hackett house, and the two women were taken by Constable Carl Rambo to the district almshouse. When the constable went to get the women he found the daughter in bed with rheumatism, shielded from the rain which poured through the gaping roof, by a battered umbrella. But when the two women got to the almshouse they refused to stay there, and so they were taken back to the hovel they called their home.

About this time Hackett, the executor, appeared upon the scene, and took the women to the house on First street, which he is said also to own. At the same time the news came that the two women and George Patterson had a joint fortune amounting to something like $50,000. The figures were even placed at double this amount, and from one source came the statement that it was the residue of a large estate. Out of the income of this fortune they paid $12 a month for rent, and bought a few scraps of food, and spent enough on strong drink to keen them all in comfort.

It was about this time, also, that the amount of liquor in Fort Lee became inadequate to supply their needs, and to keep the jug from being empty, Patterson began making daily journeys to New York. He returned always maudlin, staggering drunk, and soon afterwards the other inmates became drunker. This went on until last February, when George Patterson staggered into Mable's undertaking shop, and in thick-tongued accents said that his sister, Mrs Brogan, was dead. This time the country officials had the former case to work upon, and they arrested Patterson. Mrs Brogan also showed signs of having lain unattended long after death, was buried, and the corner's inquest was held.

The result was that Patterson was set free, to return again to his niece and there appalling, unceasing debauchery. From that time on the pace grew hotter. Patterson slouched into the undertaker's on Saturday again, and said that the woman was dead. They found her lying on a bed covered only by a rag, and one slipper upon her foot. The other lay under the bed, filled with small coins. Her face, which still showed a trace of good looks, was bloated by drink and the ravages of death.

The autopsy held Saturday evening disclosed that she, like the others, had been overtaken by death while drunk. Last night she lay in the morgue, and George Patterson, the uncle, reeled home as usual, in maudlin drunkeness.—N. Y. 'World,' Oct. 23.

To Nursing Mothers!

A leading Ottawa Doctor writes: "During Lactation, when the strength of the mother is deficient, or the secretion of milk scanty,

WYETH'S MALT EXTRACT

gives most gratifying results." It also improves the quality of the milk.

It is largely prescribed
To Assist Digestion,
To Improve the Appetite,
To Act as a Food for Consumptives,
In Nervous Exhaustion, and as a Valuable Tonic.

PRICE, 40 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

FRANK LEAKE
Oshawa, Ont.

Pains in the Joints

Caused by Inflammatory Swelling

A Perfect Cure by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"It affords me much pleasure to recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla. My son was afflicted with great pain in the joints, accompanied with swelling so bad that he could not get up stairs to bed without crawling on hands and knees. I was very anxious about him, and having read so much about Hood's Sarsaparilla, I determined to try it, and got a half-dozen bottles, four of which entirely cured him." MRS. G. A. LAKE, Oshawa, Ontario.

N.B. Be sure to get Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Pills act easily, yet promptly and efficiently, on the liver and bowels. 25c.

DRY GOODS.

Argyle House.

83 Douglas St.

SOME REAL BARGAINS!

We have bought a manufacturer's lot of Sample Umbrellas at a discount of 30 per cent. so we can sell you cheap Umbrellas.

. . . ALSO . . .

A manufacturer's lot of sample carpets. We can give you pieces of Carpet worth $1.50 for 50c.

A Complete Stock in Every Department at Reasonable Prices.

J. Horner & Co.

HOTELS, ETC.

The Hotel Victoria!

Is daily becoming more popular under the management of

C. E. ESCALET.

Now that the house has been put into good shape, local people will find that they can get one of the finest meals in the city, and at moderate prices. Special attention is being paid to private dinner parties.

A.O.U.W. Hall, Yates St.,

Finest and best equipped Hall in the city for Concerts, Balls and Socials. Fine Stage, Large Gallery, Absolutely fireproof, Property Ventilated, Electric Lights, also Lodge Rooms. Apply Capt. J. D. Warren, 6 Trounce avenue.

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Good list of desirable Building Sites Cheap and on easy terms.

Money to Loan at low rates of interest.

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GO TO JOHNS BROS., FOR

FLOUR,
BRAN,
SHORTS,
CHOP, WHEAT,
ETC.

Best in Quality and Lowest in Prices.

261 DOUGLAS ST.,
Cor. Kings Road.

CAN'T KICK AT THIS,

and they wouldn't if they could. When you can get our XXX Flour for $4.40 a barrel; X Flour, 95c. per sack; Snowflake, $1.00 per sack; Lion Flour, $3.75 per barrel; Ogilvie's Flour, $4.50 per barrel. We lower prices, but we never lower quality.

R. H. JAMESON,
Red Front Store, 33 Fort St.

Just received another consignement of Hams and Bacon. See our prices before buying.

EASTERN PORK AND PROVISION STORE.

13 and 14 City Market, oppo. Broad st. Large lot of turkeys coming for Thanksgiving Day.

SNOWFLAKE FLOUR

For FAMILY Use
IS THE BEST.
Ask Your Grocer for it. Have no other
Manufactured by
RED CROWN ROLLER MILLS,
ALBANY, OREGON.

VICTORIA RICE MILLS
ROLLER FLOUR MILL
62, 64 & 66 Store St., Victoria.

UNDERTAKERS.

CHAS. HAYWARD
(Established 1867.)

Funeral Director and Embalmer
Government Street, Victoria.

"DON'T DO IT AGAIN."

The City Fathers Advise the Old Men of the Home to be Good Old Boys.

A New Leaf to be Turned in the History of the Institution Immediately.

The city council yesterday afternoon decided as a result of the old men's home investigation to begin on a new page, and to give the old men said to be nuisances another chance to redeem their good character.

Yesterday's Times contained a portion of the discussion on the subject. The following discussion took place after the paper had gone to press;

Caretaker Sutherland of the home handed in the following:

Victoria, November 15th, 1894.

To His Worship the Mayor and Aldermen:

In continuation of my defence, I would point out the fact that the two inmates, who made complaints that were at all worth considering, that without bringing any further witnesses I have already proven them false.

In the case of the chickens, Copeland and McFadden stated on their oath, that I had taken them away and did not receive any in exchange. I hereby enclose you Mr. Sylvester's statement in regard to the transaction. Those two witnesses have stated that I have taken an arm chair, which was presented to the home, to my house. This was also proven false, as I produced the only arm chairs that were presented to the home, since I took charge of it. They also stated that I had taken a tub or tubs of grease for which there was no return made to the home. In this connection I produce Mr. W. J. Pendray's statement to the mayor and council, stating that he had received from Mrs. Sutherland several tubs of grease, for which he gave in return electric soap, but no cash. He (Mr. Pendray) did not keep a book account of it or I should be able to show you the amount.

Mr. McFadden stated that he never violated the rules of the home, nor was he ever reported for violating the rules of the home. I have produced a letter from the chairman of the committee which showed that his statement was false. It is a well understood rule in law that when a witness has been proven false in part of his evidence that the whole of his evidence is entirely worthless. Those were the most serious complaints, and I have proven them false, consequently the insinuations these men made of my pilfering or using the men cruelly, are false.

In regard to Halfpenny's bed not being made once a week I can prove by W. Somer and S. Bates that their evidence is false, for those two men make his bed every day. Halfpenny also stated to the aldermen that he was perfectly satisfied.

In regard to Plummer, he made no charges. And provided he did, the council knows what credence to give to his evidence.

Hugh McKenzie stated that there were apples brought to the table without taking either the peeling off or taking the cores out of them. Now, every person that knows anything about baked apples, knows that it is the proper way to serve them. The rest of McKenzie's evidence was favorable to me.

Gentlemen,—I would respectfully point out to you that the evidence taken was overwhelmingly in my favor, and of the twenty-one inmates you have examined seventeen were decidedly favorable to me. Now, I contend that taking the great disadvantage under which I labor into consideration, having two avowed enemies in the ohme, who do nothing from morning till night, day in and day out trying to agitate the other inmates and also trying to prejudice them against me, I contend, gentlemen, that it is an excellent showing for me and it demonstrates without a doubt that if these two inmates were removed harmony would prevail in the home.

I appeal to your honorable body to exonerate me on the grounds that I have not been proven guilty in any particular, rather the preconceived prejudice that was brought against me through the vile rumors those inmates circulated about me, have been removed through this investigation. I take the liberty of stating that in conclusion that if the committee would back me up in carrying out the rules of the home and visit every violation of the same with some form of punishment then we would have harmony in the home. I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,
H. A. SUTHERLAND,
Caretaker.

Ald. Harris asked for a copy of the rules. The rules were produced and read. They were not thought by some to be explicit enough, while others deemed them the right thing if they were only carried out.

Ald. Ledingham thought a new leaf should be turned over. He moved in amendment that there be neither expulsion nor suspension, but that the rules of the institution be carried out henceforth.

Ald. Humphrey said that if Copeland and McFadden were put in jail for a week it would do the mgood.

Ald. Harris thought all the men should work. The medical health officer should attend regularly and he should decide who were able to work.

Ald. Dwyer said it would save Copeland and McFadden a great deal of trouble if they had their whiskey out at the home.

Ald. Harris drafted the following resolution:

"That McFadden and Copeland be informed that the charges against the caretaker were not proved, and any infraction of the rules hereafter would be followed by suspension from the home; that the caretaker be notified that strict discipline must be carried out in the future in accordance with the rules and the interpretation of the rules he should consult the committee; that the health officer visit the home every week and decide what inmates are fit for work, and that the caretaker parcel out the work each day and keep a record of the same."

Ald. Baker thought some of the charges had been proved.

Ald. Humphrey said there was lying about the suit of clothes.

Ald. Styles—"I don't know about that."

Ald. Dwyer withdrew his motion and the resolutions were carried. Three aldermen did not hold up their hands.

Ald. Ledingham brought up the question of proposed amendments to the municipalities act. He submitted the following written summary of his opinion after looking thoroughly into the subject:

It was evident that the cities of the province required an act applicable only to the cities, and that no amendment be made to the same, unless notice of such proposed amendment be given to the respective councils concerned. Under the present mode of extending powers to municipalities it was necessary that each city have a special act of its own, but if a freer hand could be given to the council on one hand and better safeguards for the protection of the ratepayers against an ill advised council on the other, there was nothing to prevent the government at the present session from granting such legislation. Every council during his recollection had been hampered because reasonable powers which were extended were abused because of improper safeguards, leaving the electors almost entirely at the mercy of the council. It was the duty of the council while asking for a cities act, or the amending of the old one, to obtain as free a hand as possible, but at the same time to get it in such a way that no council would be able to use any such freedom against the wishes or the best interests of all concerned.

Ald. Humphrey said there should be a representative from each city in the province to deal with the matter.

Ald. Munn advocated that all the amendments to the municipalities act be consolidated.

The further discussion of the subject was adjourned until another meeting.

HENRY IRVING.

THE GREATEST OF LIVING ACTORS, HELD IN THE HIGHEST ESTEEM BY THOSE WHO KNOW HIM BEST. HIS OPINION ON 'VIN MARIANI.'

It is said of Mr. Irving that, though an upright and thoroughly honorable man he plays the Devil (Faust) as no other man can.

After perusing the many strong expressions from other eminent men and women througout Europe as to the merits of Vin Mariani as a tonic stimulant Mr. Irving says: 'I can certainly add my testimonial to the virtues of 'Vin Mariani,' which I have found excellent, and am well convinced of its quality.' This tonic coca wine (Vin Mariani) invigorates and sustains weak constitutions run down by over-exertion of body or brain. What can be more convincing than the written endorsements of seven thousand prominent physicians. Send stamp to Lawrence A. Wilson & Co., Montreal, the Canadian agents of this beautiful wine, and get a little album, free, containing the photos and testimonials of celebrities throughout the world.

PRINCESS DOLGOROUKI.

The Woman to Whom Czar Alexander II was Morganatically Married.

Princess Yourievski, better known as Princess Dolgorouki, to whom the czar telegraphed news of his condition last Saturday, has not lived in Russia since the death of Alexander II., to whom she was morganatically married. It is supposed that by some written requests found after the emperor's death a position was assured the princess in the Russian court, but whether her claims were advanced in too arrogant a manner or the presence of her son threatened political complications, her departure with her family from Russia was insisted upon. Her return was a little later rendered impossible by a book which she published concerning the deceased czar, and in one passage of which she seemed to put forward her son George as an eventual pretender to the throne. Her children consider themselves the legitimate children of Alexander II, as they are certainly under the ukase of the late emperor. The eldest, Prince George, is a handsome young man of 22, and holds a commission in the Russian navy. He has two sisters, Olga and Catherine, aged 20 and 16 respectively. A third daughter died in the life time of the late Emperor Alexander.

The relaitons between the princess and her children and the present emperor are by no means as bad as they have sometimes been represented. He addresses her as "thou" and "Mary," and she calls him "Sasha" (the pet name for Alexander). Ever her son addresses his half-brother, the czar, as "thou" and "Sasha" and the czar calls him "Gogo" (the pet name for George). The princess is wealthy; her income having been estimated at $200,000 a year. The name of Yourievski, with the rank and title of Serene Highness, was bestowed upon her by an Imperial decree which acknowledged the legality of the marriage. It was celebrated six weeks after the death of the empress and more than twelve years after the czar fell in love with Prince Michallovitch Dolgorouki's beautiful daughter. During the war with Turkey the princess followed the czar to the banks of the Danube under an assumed name.

Princess Yourievski is now 48 years old, and is still handsome. She has marked literary tastes, and at one time was devoted to music and painting, but for some years she has not played a note or touched a brush.—Exchange.

Catarrh is a constitutional disease. Hood's Sarsaparilla is a constitutional remedy. It cures catarrh. Give it a trial.

Only a Few Left

OF THOSE WONDERFUL PICTURES AT . . . .

WEILER BROS.

These are marvellous productions for the price, elegantly framed and all good subjects.

We have had a great sale of them during the week, and offer the balance at the same

VERY LOW FIGURE.

WEILER BROS, - - - FORT STREET.

CHOLERA MORBUS

ALWAYS PROMPTLY CURED BY PERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER.

EVERY MOTHER WISHES

Her children to be strong and healthy. All doctors agree that the

"HEALTH BRAND"

Combinations do more than anything else to insure this.

Lady Aberdeen writes to us strongly in favor of the Health Brand.

Ask your dealer to show you these goods. You will never buy any other after seeing them.

THE MONTREAL SILK MILLS CO., Ltd., MONTREAL.

N.B. TRADE MARK. THE VARNISHED BOARD ON WHICH THE GOODS ARE WRAPPED.

Priestley's Dress Goods

A good name is more potent than thrones and kingdoms. In business a good name is vital. The name of Priestley is a synonym for what is delicate, durable and beautiful in Black Dress Goods. In England it is a household word. Priestley's dress fabrics are worn by the well dressed women of Great Britain, while on this side, they have attained to general favor. Ladies should buy no other black dress goods till they have seen Priestley's. They add to an unequalled durability, a beautiful draping quality. Women of taste understand what that means in the success of a costume. 1

See that the goods you buy are stamped EVERY FIVE YARDS WITH PRIESTLEY'S NAME. No others are of their manufacture.

Victoria Metal Works Co.

J. FITZPATRICK,

Sanitary Plumbers, Steam and Hot Water Engineers.

COPPER, BRASS, TIN AND SHEET IRON WORKERS.

Repairing Bicycles, etc.; also First Class Brazing and general repairing of Tinware. Dealers in New and Second Hand Stoves.

117 FORT STREET.

JOHN MESTON,

Carriage Maker

BLACKSMITH, ETC.

Broad Street, Between Johnson and Pandora Streets.

Dentists' Notice.

We, the undersigned dentists of Victoria, agree to close our respective offices on Saturday afternoons after one o'clock throughout the year: A. C. West, A. E. Verrinder, D. J. Quinlan, T. J. Jones, Findley & Baker, S. G. Clemence, Lewis Hall, A. Humber, S. M. Hartman, H. P. Moody. n3-1m

PENNYROYAL WAFERS.

A specific monthly medicine for ladies to restore and regulate the menses producing free, healthy and painless discharges. No aches or pains on approach. Now used by over 30,000 ladies. Ones used will use again. Invigorates those organs. Buy of your druggist only those with our signature across face of label. Avoid substitutes. Sealed particulars mailed to stamp. $1.00 per box. Address, EUREKA CHEMICAL COMPANY. DETROIT, MICH.

Maternity Home

(LATE SAMARITAN.)

Removed to 199 Johnson Street. Applicants please apply at the Home, or Mrs. Higgins, Cadboro Bay Road, or Mrs. Plumerfelt, Gorge Road.

TRANSPORTATION.

CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO.,

(LIMITED.)

TIME TABLE NO. 24,

Taking effect Sept. 1st, 1894.

Vancouver Route.

Victoria to Vancouver daily, except Monday at 2 o'clock a.m.

Vancouver to Victoria daily, except Monday at 13:15 o'clock, or on arrival of C.P.R. No. 1 train.

New Westminster Route.

Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island, Sunday at 23 o'clock, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. (Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C.P.R. train No. 2 going east Monday.)

For Plumper Pass Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender and Moresby Islands and Sidney, Friday at 7 o'clock.

Leave New Westminster for Victoria, Monday at 13:15 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Plumper Pass Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender Island and Sidney, Thursday at 7 o'clock.

Northern Route.

Steamships of this Co. will leave for Ft. Simpson and intermediate ports the 1st, 10th and 20th of each month at 18 o'clock. When sufficient inducements offer will extend trips to West Coast points and Queen Charlotte Islands.

Barclay Sound Route.

Steamer Maude leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports on the 1st and 15th of each month.

The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification. JOHN IRVING, Manager.

G. A. CARLETON, General Agent.

PACIFIC COAST S. S. CO'Y

Dispatch a steamer

Every 5 days for San Francisco

Carrying Her Majesty's Mails

FROM OUTER WHARF AT 8 P.M.

WALLA WALLA - - NOV 19

R. P. RITHET & CO., Agents.

STALE ADS. ARE AS BAD AS STALE NEWS. NONE HERE.

TRANSPORTATION.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE NO. 21.

To take effect at 8:00 a.m. on Thursday, November 1, 1894.

Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

SOUTH BOUND. READ DOWN.	Miles from Wellington.	No. 8 Passenger Saturday.	No. 1 Passenger Daily.
		P. M.	A.M.
Lv. Wellington	0	2:30	8:30
" Extension	2	2:34	8:34
" Departure Bay	4	2:38	8:38
" Northfield	6	2:42	8:42
" Boat Harbor	8	2:46	8:46
" Nanaimo	9	2:50	8:50
" Wellington	11	3:00	9:00
" Cedar	13	3:04	9:04
" Chemainus	17	3:12	9:12
" Crofton	21	3:20	9:20
" Somenos	25	3:28	9:28
" Duncans	29	3:36	9:36
" Shawnigan Lake	34	3:45	9:45
" Goldstream	40	3:55	9:55
" Humpback	43	4:00	10:00
Ar. Victoria	45	4:05	10:05
Dp.		P. M.	A.M.

STATIONS.	Miles from Victoria.	No. 4 Passenger Saturday.	No. 2 Passenger Daily.
		P. M.	A.M.
Dp. Victoria	0	2:30	8:00
" Humpback	2	2:34	8:04
" Goldstream	5	2:39	8:09
" Shawnigan Lake	11	2:49	8:19
" Cobble Hill	15	2:56	8:26
" Koksilah	19	3:03	8:33
" Somenos	23	3:10	8:40
" Duncans	27	3:17	8:47
" Chemainus	31	3:24	8:54
" Oyster Bay	35	3:31	9:01
" Ladysmith	39	3:38	9:08
" Nanaimo	45	3:48	9:18
Ar.		P. M.	A.M.

NORTH BOUND. READ DOWN.

On Saturday and Sunday.

Return Tickets will be issued between all points for a fare and a quarter good for return not later than Monday.

Return Tickets for one and a half ordinary fare may be purchased daily to all points, good for seven days, including day of issue.

No Return Tickets issued for a fare and a quarter where the single fare is twenty-five cents.

Through rates between Victoria and Comox.

Mileage and Commutation Tickets can be obtained on application to the Ticket Agents, at Victoria, Duncan's or Nanaimo Stations.

A. DUNSMUIR, President. JOSEPH HUNTER, Gen'l Supt.

H. E. PRIOR, Gen. Freight and Passenger Agent.

The Oceanic Steamship Company

Carrying United States, Hawaiian and Colonial Mails, will leave the Company's wharf, foot of Folsom Street, San Francisco

FOR HONOLULU ONLY

S.S. AUSTRALIA (3,000 tons) Saturday, November 24th, 1894, at 2 p.m.

For passage apply to 136 Montgomery St. For freight apply to 327 Market street.

For Honolulu, Auckland & Sydney without change

The Splendid New 5,000 ton Steel Screw Steamer Mariposa—Thursday, December 13, at 8 p.m.

Or immediately on arrival of the English Mails.

J. D. SPRECKELS & BROS. CO., General Agents.

or W. WEBSTER, District Agent. H. E. CONNOR, Agent, Beaton Square, Victoria.

CAPT. WM. WEBSTER, Agent for Puget Sound Territory

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

SAVE MONEY AND TIME!

WHEN GOING EAST

By purchasing your tickets via the Canadian Pacific Route. Through Daily Sleepers. Elegant Upholstered Tourist Cars in charge of competent porters running through without change to

BOSTON, MONTREAL, MINNEAPOLIS, ST. PAUL, TORONTO and WINNIPEG.

ROYAL : MAIL : STEAMSHIP : LINE

—TO—

CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Short Route to the Orient.

SAILINGS AS FOLLOWS:

Empress of Japan	Nov. 12
Empress of China	Dec. 10
Empress of India	Jan. 7
Empress of Japan	Feb. 4

For rates, pamphlets and all information apply to

GEO. L. COURTNEY, Agent, Victoria, B. C.

Or to GEO. McL. BROWN, Dist. & Pass. Agent, Vancouver, B. C.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY

STEAMER JOAN

J. E. BUTLER, Master.

On and after March 22nd, 1893,

Steamer JOAN will sail as follows:

Calling at Way Ports as freight and Passengers may offer:

Leave Victoria	Tuesday	8.30 p.m.
" Nanaimo for Comox	Wednesday	8.30 a.m.
" Comox for Nanaimo	Friday	4 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Victoria	Saturday	8 a.m.

Trips to Valdez Island once a month.

For freight or stateroom apply, on board, or at the Company's Dock or office, Victoria.

VETERINARY.

S. F. TOLMIE, VETERINARY SURGEON, Graduate Ont. Vet. Col., Member Ont. Vet. Med. Soc. (Late with Dr. John Wende, V.S., Buffalo, N.Y.) Office at Bray's Livery, 100 Johnson Street. Telephone 182; residence telephone 417, Victoria, B.C.

ARCHITECTS.

JNO. TEAGUE, ARCHITECT. Has removed to new offices corner of Bryad street and Tronoe avenue.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. ALBERT WILLIAMS, Late of London, Eng. General family and obstetric practice, with special attention to diseases of children and diseases of the chest and stomach. Over twenty-five years' professional experience. Many years a member of the British Homœopathic Society, British Gynecological Society and Pathological Society of London. Dr. Williams may be consulted at all hours at his office and residence, 94 Pandora, near Quadra street, city. Telephone 158. jn12-tf

LAWYERS

A. L. BELYEA, *Barrister and Solicitor,* Rooms 4 and 5, Board of Trade Building, Bastion Square, Victoria, B. C.

SCAVENGERS.

PETER HANSEN, CITY SCAVENGER. Yards and cesspools cleaned by contract or monthly. Prompt attention given to all orders, and prices reasonable. Orders left at Dixi Ross & Co.'s and Robert Porter's, Island Market, Johnson and Douglas streets. Residence, Discovery street, between Government and Douglas. Telephone 184.

JULIUS WEST, GENERAL SCAVENGER, successor to John Dougherty. Yards and cesspools cleaned, contracts made for removing earth, etc. All orders left with Jas. Fell & Co., Fort street, grocers; Cochrane & Munn, corner Yates and Douglas streets, will be promptly attended to. Residence, 50 Vancouver St.

SOCIETIES.

B. C. PIONEER SOCIETY. The Hall of the above society in Musgrave Block, Broad Street, is open daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., for the convenience of the Pioneers and their friends, who are cordially invited to visit the rooms.

ANCIENT ORDER FORESTERS. Court Vancouver No. 91 A. O. F., meets 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month in Forester's Hall, Government st. Visiting brothers are invited. SIDNEY WILSON, Sec.

VICTORIA-COLUMBIA LODGE, No. 1, A. F. & A. M., B.C.R. Regular communications the first Thursday in each month, at Masonic Temple, cor. Douglas and Fisguard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited. C. DUBOIS MASON, Sec.

VANCOUVER & QUADRA LODGE, No. 2, A. F. & A. M., B.C.R. Regular communications the third Wednesday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner Douglas and Fisguard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited. R. A. BROWN, sec.

ST. ANDREW'S AND CALEDONIAN Society meets in their own Hall, Blanchard street on the first Friday of every month. All Scotchmen are invited to join. E. C. SMITH, Sec.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A. & W. WILSON, PLUMBERS AND GAS-FITTERS, Bell Hangers and Tinsmiths. Dealers in best descriptions of Heating and Cooking Stoves, Ranges, etc. Shipping supplied at lowest rates. Broad street, Victoria, B. C. Telephone call 139

DENTISTRY.

DR. A. C. WEST, Surgeon Dentist, Office Rooms: 1, 2 & 3, Adelphi Block Corner Yates and Government Sts., Victoria, B.C. Dr. West calls particular attention to the Chase Metallic Roof Plate, which is the best denture ever devised and for which he is the sole licensee for B. C. Its points of superiority are—lightness, strength, conductivity, and perfect adaptation, thus giving it all the advantages of an all gold plate with none of its disadvantages, and at a price within the reach of all. To examine a specimen plate will convince at once the truth of the above assertions. All dental work performed carefully and skilfully. Teeth extracted absolutely without pain by the use of a local anæsthetic. my17-d-w

SITUATION WANTED.

WANTED—Sewing by the day by a dressmaker just from Winnipeg; first class work promised. Miss Shepherd, 15 George street. n1-1m

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man holding good references would take charge of a set of books (large or small), do stenographic work and typewriting. Address "Bookkeeper," Times office. oc27-tf

FOR WAITING ON TABLES at balls, weddings, and private parties, or getting up suppers, making tea and coffee, etc., apply to Mrs. Blackmore, 113 Blanchard St., or Watson & Hall, 55 Yates St. n19-1m

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—One horse, 7 years old, weight about 1,000 lbs.; one mare, 6 years old, weight about 1,500 lbs. Apply to H. E. Maller, 33 Constance St., City, at Sayward Mill Co.'s yard. n10-2w

FOR SALE—165 acres having half a mile frontage on Sproat Lake, Alberni, 20 acres good bottom land, remainder good fruit land, no rock. Price reduced from $1,600 to $700. Also 200 acres good agricultural land near Alberni townsite, reduced to $8 per acre on any terms to suit purchaser. A. W. More & Co., 70 Douglas St.

MISCELLANEOUS

TO OWNERS OF SEALING SCHOONERS—Suit of sails complete and in first class order, of a schooner of 300 tons burthen; would make suit of sails for a sealing vessel at small expense; also first class chronometer. George Byrnes, Wharf St. n15-1w

WANTED—Furnished rooms for light housekeeping near postoffice. Address A. B., Times office. n16-2t

WANTED—To exchange, Building Society shares and city lot for house and lot situate between Douglas, Vancouver, Humboldt and Johnson streets. State value. Address P. O. drawer 40. n16-tf

STALE ADS. ARE AS BAD AS STALE NEWS. NONE HERE.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A well trained housemaid and parlor maid; good health and good references required. Apply at Pentrelew, 23 Cadboro Road, between the hours of 12 and 1 or 6 and 7 o'clock. nov16-1w Colonist copy.

NURSING by a competent woman; charges very moderate. Apply 113 Chatham St. n3

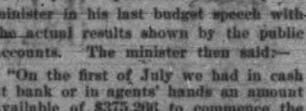
JEWELERS, ETC.

W. J. STODDART, Practical Watchmaker and Jeweler, New York Hotel Building, Yates St.

Watches cleaned, 75 cts; Best Mainsprings 75 cts; Pivoting Wheels, 75 cts; Staffs and Pinions, $1.25; Clocks Cleaned, 50 cts. Jewelry repaired on short notice, on premises, at very low figures.

S. A. STODDART, The New Watchmaker and Jeweller, 63½ Yates Street.

Cleans Watches thoroughly for 75c.
New Main Spring, 75c.
Balance and Pallet Staffs, $1.25.
And guarantees all work for 12 months.
Practical experience of over 25 years.
Waltham Stem Wind Watches from $5.



Accurately adjusted.
F. W. NOLTE & CO., The Only Opticians, 37 Fort Street. VICTORIA, B. C.

MEETINGS TO BE HELD.

I. O. O. F. NOTICE.

The officers and members of Peerless Lodge, No. 23, I.O.O.F., will please take notice that there will be a special meeting on Saturday evening, November 17th. A full attendance is requested.
S. WILSON, Sec.
Thos. E. WALLER, N.G.

The Daily Times.

THE FINANCIAL TANGLE.

A typographical error in yesterday's issue made us say that the government's receipts for 1893-94 and the alleged residue from the previous year made a total of $1,359,373, "inclusive of the parliament buildings loan." The word as written was "exclusive," which puts a different meaning on the sentence. The error was obvious, however, from the context. We may say now that the exact sum reported by Mr. Turner in his budget speech last year as left over from 1892-93 was $375,266, so the total for last year would be $1,359,639. The reports of the public accounts committee clearly showed that the minister's estimated surplus from the previous year was made possible only by ignoring the fact that there had been spent a large sum from trust funds and railway guarantee deposits which should be made good. But we are taking the minister's own calculations, which leave the financial showing bad enough. In the session of 1893 the minister made an estimate that there would be left from the 1891 loan the tidy sum of $500,000 with which to commence the year 1893-94. By industriously spending money which had not been voted the government brought this "surplus" down to the $375,266 already spoken of. It is interesting now to compare the estimate of the year's operations offered by the minister in his last budget speech with the actual results shown by the public accounts. The minister then said:—

"On the first of July we had in cash at bank or in agents' hands an amount available of $375,266 to commence the year, being the balance I have just referred to. Since that time we have received from the Nakusp and Slocan railway a deposit of $118,400, and in addition to this sum we have the revenue for the year terminating 30th June next, estimated at $1,058,692, or a total of $1,552,358, to carry out the work of the present year. Against this there is the expenditure as voted for this year to the 30th June next, $1,277,157, and the supplementary to be voted for special warrants, $81,180, a total of $1,358,338; showing a balance to the good of $194,021. To deduct from this, however, will be the addition to the supplementary estimates for public works to be now voted, which are now in your hands, amounting after allowing for lapsed balances to $38,820 more, and the payments for interest on railway guarantees about to be provided for, $60,000. After these deductions are made there are still a balance on the credit side for the 30th June next of about $100,000."

Subsequently the minister said that in order to "provide for contingencies" he would put this prospective surplus for the commencement of this year at $90,000. The discrepancy between the minister's forecast and the actual results would be laughable if the situation did not involve such serious possibilities. Instead of coming out with a balance of $90,000 the minister had, according to his own figures a deficit of about $280,000, which we must suppose was made up from the parliament buildings loan. If the accounts were kept in a less confused fashion the showing would be worse.

It is not surprising that the ministers find very little to say for themselves in connection with the wretched muddle which has resulted from the maladministration of provincial affairs. The organic defenders have still less to say—in fact they have been struck dumb. One little apology the government does offer, namely, that the principal revenue falling-off was in the item of land sales, which was caused by the change of system. As Mr. Williams very clearly pointed out yesterday, the finance minister should have known what the consequences of the new land act would be, and his inclusion in the estimates of a large sum from this source has a very peculiar appearance. Mr. Turner is usually so guileless that it is hard to accept the theory that he was trying to deceive the people on the eve of the election.

The ministers do not make a good showing in connection with the Nakusp and Slocan railway bonds. They have all along led the public to believe that these bonds would bear only 3 1-2 per cent. interest, and we do not wonder that they now find it hard to defend the change to 4 per cent. The plea that the bonds are not government bonds is an extraordinary one, since the guarantee of the province covers both principal and interest. There should have been no need for increasing the rate of interest, but the simplest observer can easily detect the scheme of raising the rate in order to increase the proceeds by selling above par. If the people of this province are at all shrewd they will condemn this sort of juggling with the province's credit for the purpose of helping out Davieism.

CLEVELAND'S MESSAGE.

Financial Affairs of the Country the Leading Feature.

New York, Nov. 16.—The Herald's Washington special says: The leading feature of President Cleveland's forthcoming message to congress will be devoted to the financial system of the country, and he will recommend a radical revision of the entire system. The present system is regarded as a miserable makeshift of shreds and patchwork of such legislation as could be got through congress from time to time to further this or that scheme of finance. It does not represent the best ideas of leading statesmen and financiers of the country, and it has frequently been said that only a country blessed with unusual natural resources and free from the danger of foreign wars could get along at all under such an imperfect monetary system.

The President believes one of the worst defects of the present system to be the dual character of the treasury, which is at once a national treasury and a great banking institution. He believes the government ought to get out of the banking business altogether and leave that for private citizens to engage in. The administration will probably recommend the gradual retirement and cancellation of all outstanding government notes of all varieties and the substitution for them of bank notes issued in general accordance with the plan formulated at the bankers' conference in Baltimore, Md., and known as the "Baltimore plan." This plan will not be recommended by the President without some modifications, however.

One of the most important of these will be the insertion of a provision that the banks issuing notes shall be required to redeem them in coin over their own counters on demand. The administration believes this provision to be absolutely essential to a sound bank currency. In the event of the failure of any bank to meet its notes on demand the holder would be secured by the central reserve fund provided for as part of the proposed system.

In order to increase the supply of gold in the treasury, the administration has under consideration the question of recommending that a certain proportion of customs duties of the country be paid in gold, but if the treasury should be divorced altogether from the banking business this would not be necessary, because in that event the treasury would not be called upon to meet demands for gold for export. That demand would fall upon the banks, which could probably protect individual institutions from disastrous demands by a clearing house system that would apportion the amount of gold to be supplied among the different banks.

While there is not much prospect of any financial legislation at the coming session of congress, some of the leaders of the Democratic party, who hope to see the organization return to its traditional attitude in favor of sound money, believe the President would make a good move if he brings the money question to the front and endeavors to unite his party upon some sound and practicable plan.

PERSONAL.

R. E. Lemon, Nelson, is registered at the Oriental.

W. A. Farrah, Seattle, is quartered at the New England.

Miss V. Froud, Vancouver, is staying at the New England.

J. E. Atherton, St. Paul, registered at the Driard this morning.

D. Dempster, Nanaimo, is in town and is staying at the Oriental.

Wm. MacIntosh, Buckingham, Que., is staying at the Driard.

Louis Rothschild, Port Townsend, is registered at the New England.

Walter Oakes, the well-known railway man of Tacoma, is at the Driard.

N. S. Hoffar, Vancouver, came to town last night and registered at the Oriental.

RELIGION OF THE SIOUX.

Some of the Rites and Superstitions of the Tribes.

To the Sioux of the past, religion was truly a mystery. From the simple growth of the blade of grass to the complex phenomena of the thunderstorm, all life, power, and strength were interpreted as the physical acts of unknown gods. Their Great Spirit is a name given us by the interpreter, for the Sioux had no conception of a single spirit, however great, capable of ruling the universe. Lightning was the anger of a thunder god, an awful bird, whose structure varied from wings containing only six quills to wings with four joints each, according to the imagination of the medicine man. The moving god, he whose aid it was most difficult to invoke, was too subtle to be likened to any known form, but he controlled the intellect, passions, and mental faculties, abstractions for which the Sioux have not even a name. The Hayoka was the contrary god, who sat naked and fanned himself in the coldness of a Dakota blizzard, and huddled shivering over a fire in the heat of summer, who cried for joy and laughed in his sorrow. Rocks and boulders were the hardest and strongest things; hence they belong to the oldest gods—smaller rocks were fetiches. On the barren buttes of the Dakotas may be seen many a crumbling pile of stones erected in bygone days to propitiate an unknown god. Many a forgotten chief has gone to the highest hill when he son was sick, and amidst fastings and incantations reared a mound of little stones in the hope that his loved one's life might be spared. And still another relic of the savage belief of the old Sioux is found on the bodies of the warriors themselves. Take almost any man who is thirty years old or more, and he can show you long scars on his back and breast, and dozens of smaller scars on his arms, all inflicted by himself in fulfilling his vows to the sun. The sun dance was one of the great religious and political events of the Sioux life. Whole villages assembled and feasted, while the worshippers fasted and exhausted the strength they were to need so badly in the coming test of endurance. On the appointed day none but virgins were allowed to eat down and trim the tree that was to be used, while only chiefs and warriors of exceptional bravery were allowed to carry it to its place in the centre of the village. Here, with mysterious pipe-smokings and unintelligible incantations, the pole is planted, ropes of buffalo hide have been fastened to its top, one rope for each worshipper. The men, already half dead from exhaustion, are then brought out and laid on the ground around the pole, always ready knives thrust through the muscles of their chests or backs, and in the holes thus made wooden skewers thrust, to which are fastened the loose ends of ropes. Then round and round dance the worshippers, their eyes fixed on the blazing sun, while the jerk, jerk, jerk of the bleeding flesh beats a sickening time to the hi-yas of a Dakota song. Friends and relatives, men, women and children, gash their arms and breasts to stimulate the dancers and keep up their courage. When the flesh is torn apart the dancer is released, his vow fulfilled, his bravery, his manhood unquestioned. . . . These and a thousand other monstrous customs were what the early missionary had to combat.—From "The Religion of the Sioux" by Lieutenant William H. Wassell, U. S. A., in Harper's Magazine for November.

MR. LAURIER'S POLICY.

A Manitoba Opinion Which Tory Papers Do Not Quote.

Manitou Mercury: It is not Mr. Laurier's oratory, though brilliant, nor his personality, though attractive, which creates enthusiasm among Manitobans. But it is certainly the conviction that the policy he advocates is best suited to the needs of the country. The farmers of this province have been doing some thinking during the past year or two. They have experienced something of hard times, and, naturally enough, the experience has led them to look more closely into the conditions of the country. The examination has not been reassuring. They find a general depression prevailing in every department of agricultural production. They find that depression rendered more unbearable by the tariff. They do not fail to observe that, under the present tariff the farmer is compelled to pay, not only a heavy duty, but a heavier premium to the protected manufacturer. While the farmer renders unto Cesar a good deal more than Cesar has any right to demand, the government reward his loyalty by encouraging the manufacturer to rob him in the ratio of 2½ to 1. That is to say, for every dollar that goes into the public treasury by way of duty, two dollars and a half go into the manufacturer's pocket by way of protection. And though the farmer has thus to contribute to the extravagant demands of a reckless government, and to the colossal dividends of the manufacturer, his wheat and his cattle have to be sold in competition with those of all other grain and stock countries. What he buys is unduly enhanced in value by protection. What he sells is not, and never can be thus affected. These considerations have sunk deep into the minds of the average elector, and having looked in vain to the present government for relief, and believing, likewise, that the opposition are about to attain to power, Mr. Laurier has assumed to him a new and hopeful interest.

This Pin Cushion FREE

Is your grocer is out of them ask him to send for more.

This illustration represents a very attractive pocket pin cushion. Ask your grocer for one.

CHASE & SANBORN, BOSTON. MONTREAL. CHICAGO.

Wonderful One Dollar Shoes For men and boys at Russell & McDonald's.

EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.

She Proves Herself an Excellent Officer at a Review.

At the time of the maneuvers of the army corps held recently at Krassnoye-Selo, near St. Petersburg, the Empress of Russia proved herself an excellent officer, and held her first martial review of the troops under her command.

At 4 o'clock in the afternoon the soldiers were drawn up in line under the leadership of the Grand Duke Vladimir, the eldest brother of the late czar, when the empress galloped over the parade ground. She was accompanied by the Grand Duchess Maria, born Princess of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and her little daughter, Princess Maria of Greece, and several other women of rank. The queen of Greece followed them in a carriage, and near by were the czarewitch, the various grand dukes, the princes of Denmark and Greece and the officers of the Chevelier Guards, of whom the empress is also chief.

Her majesty first took her stnd opposite the centre of the long line to receive the report of the regimental commander. She then rode to one end and started on a gallop down the front, greeting each company individually. As she flew by them the men, according to the ancient custom—company after company—saluted her with the following words: "We wish health to your imperial majesty."

After this ceremony was ended the princess rode to the top of a small hill or mound, from which she could easily survey the entire field, and commanded the men to begin their maneuvers, leaving the particular orders, however, to the acting commander. She followed the evolutions carefully, praised the men when praise was their due, and rode to the front in several attacks, swinging her sword bravely. At the end she ordered the parade march, and directed the bugler to sound the step and time for each company. The empress then called the officers together for consultation, criticized and praised their actions and thanked them for doing their duty. That ended the review, and the empress galloped back to her friends, receiving the praise of the czar and her relatives for the fine showing of her men.—New York Tribune.

—A committee has been appointed by Far West lodge, K. of P., to arrange for a series of socials during the winter.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder World's Fair Highest Award.

USE MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT for Man and Beast!

It quickly cures Cuts, Burns, Corns, Bruises, Chilblains, Bunions, Crackedness the Toes, Scalds, Piles, Bedbugs, Ulcers, Stiff Joints, Old Sores, Inflammation of all kinds, Lame Back, Pimples, Rheumatism, Pustules, Caked Breasts, Eruptions, Diseased Tendons, Contracted Muscles, And all Lameness and Soreness.

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THE RATIONAL POLICY.

What Free Trade Has Done for Britain Since Repeal of the Corn Laws.

Development of Resources, Extension of Trade, and Increase of Wealth.

Following is the paper on the "Triumph of Free Trade in Great Britain" read by Mr. Marbeant at a recent meeting of the Liberal association:

There are very few persons who are, at all acquainted with the history of Great Britain but will frankly acknowledge that free trade has accomplished wonders in enlarging her shipping trade, commerce and wealth. Even protectionists admit this. Very few, however, except those who have minutely examined this commercial growth and progress have any real idea of the marvellous dimensions of that growth. There are those who endeavor to decry it by asserting that other countries have and are outstripping her, and glancing to the south of the 49th parallel fondly hope that the United States will support the theory. Figures, which cannot lie, unfortunately will not help them. Some few persons trace England's commercial greatness to the wars of the past, averring that the maritime and military victories are the real sources of her commercial supremacy, a cursory glance at the history of the mother country will chiefly show that the wars of the past piled up the huge national debt, although it may be admitted that "trade follows the flag." Other objectors state that Great Britain is living upon the capital of the past, her loans to foreign nations being repaid, and consequently she is living upon her capital. There are those whose wish is perhaps "father to the thought" who declare that Great Britain will soon reverse her policy, because of the sad havoc that free trade is working upon all interests, chiefly upon the landed interest. Others point to certain local trades and interests being occasionally affected as proofs of the evils of this fiscal policy. I hope during my address to establish the following propositions:

1st. That Great Britain has since the introduction of free trade largely developed her home and foreign trade.

2nd. That the wages of labor have greatly increased both in amount and purchasing power.

3rd. That by every possible test by which wealth can be measured all classes, but especially the industrial, have greatly increased in prosperity.

In order to establish these propositions I propose to pass in review the well authenticated statistics published in the Statesman's year book, Whitaker's Almanac, the Financial Reform Almanac, and other publications of a similar kind, merely premising that these statistics are compiled from the blue books published by the government of Great Britain.

The first item is that of population. It might be readily supposed that in a thickly populated country like England, where every facility for cheap passage to emigrants is provided, the population would be stationary. Other European countries less populated proportionately than Great Britain have either receded or have developed but little. Here are the figures fro Great Britain:

All figures are given from the date when the Corn Laws were repealed when possible to the latest completed date at hand.

1846	1866	1886	1893
Millions.	Millions.	Millions.	Millions.
28.0	30.1	36.3	38.5

Showing a steady and continuous increase from the period when free trade was inaugurated.

Then next the national debt is a pretty accurate gauge of a country's standing financially. In 1858 it was 832 millions sterling; in 1868 800 millions; in 1878 772 millions; in 1893 671 millions. Free trade has reduced the national indebtedness £161,000,000 in 35 years, or at the rate of 43 millions per year. The debt is less, notwithstanding the taxes on imports have been largely removed. The revenue, however, continues to grow. The tariff for revenue party in Canada has often declared that within limits the lower the percentage of tariff the greater will be the revenue. Great Britain's revenue abundantly proves this position. In pounds sterling the revenues for the different periods were:

1850	1869	1879	1893
Millions.	Millions.	Millions.	Millions.
64.5	71.7	81.2	91.0

Direct taxation is the factor that aids in this expansion, yet the lower customs duties largely help in producing the nation's income.

The wealthy classes have grown wealthier, as proved by the assessed values of their income; an increase resisted in every possible way by the parties assessed, and which is without doubt totally inadequate to their real present wealth. The statistics follow:

1846	1866	1886	1892
Millions.	Millions.	Millions.	Millions.
£253	£388	£592	£655.2

Clearly there has been no plundering of the well to do classes, whilst the taxation has been reduced upon imported products.

The poor have not become poorer, but with decreased cost of living have been enabled to increase their savings. The post office savings banks were inaugurated in 1861. Prior to that trustees' savings banks were largely used by small depositors. The totals are as follows:

1846	1866	1886	1890
Millions.	Millions.	Millions.	Millions.
£31.7	£44.5	£97.7	£111.3

In 1893 the savings increased more than £1,000,000. To the above must be added the large investments of the industrial classes in benefit societies, trades unions, insurance societies, consols, and other means for the investment of small amounts formerly unknown in Great Britain.

Pauperism has steadily decreased. The relief granted to the poor is admittedly better organized and applied than ever before. The truly deserving poor obtain larger grants from the poor fund than ever before, yet pauperism goes down. The number of paupers are tabulated as follows:

1849	1866	1886	1893
1,666,000	1,105,000	1,009,000	979,440

The returns for the present year average less than 900,000. The population increases; the poor decrease.

The criminal statistics are interesting. Just now in British Columbia criminal offences are increasing at a rapid rate, the only remedy for which—so the protectionists say—are severer laws and more policemen. The wise plan would be to remove the causes that produce crime, chief of which is undoubtedly trade restriction. The numbers of criminal offenders convicted in Great Britain follow:

1850	1866	1886	1893
45,500	19,800	14,000	12,581

A man has no temptation to steal a four pound loaf of bread if he can buy it for 8 cents and can easily earn the money to pay for it. This is why crime has decreased in England, for the criminal code becomes lighter rather than severer. The Colonist in its editorial this morning has kindly aided my argument. The moral it draws is that education does not diminish crime. Nobody ever supposed that, but we know that bad food and no work will produce crime. Of course trade expanded. Gladstone's famous aphorism that it increased by leaps and bounds is abundantly proved by the statistics of foreign trade. For the sake of those who have a dim lingering notion that imports and exports bear no relation to each other I have separated them. The student of political economy is well aware that the amount of purchases we make from foreign countries are always counterbalanced by the sales we make. Trade between countries only means an exchange of products, except and only when goods are sent or received in payment of loans, interest, etc. Clearly, therefore, the larger imports proportionately a country obtains the greater is its wealth; and by similar reasoning the nearer the volume of exports is to the imports the less is its increase of wealth. The imports are as follows:

1854	1866	1886	1891
Millions.	Millions.	Millions.	Millions.
£152	£295	£350	435

A pretty good showing of a nation's buying capabilities. Yet the exports equally increased:

1854	1866	1886	1891
Millions	Millions	Millions	Millions
£110	£239	£269	£309

An increase in foreign trade in 37 years of 476 million pounds, or about 13 millions per year. Compare this with 1815 to 1845, when the increase was one million pounds per year.

It must be observed here that the foreign trade, both in buying and selling, has grown in far greater proportions than even the growth of the population. The nation is richer—can therefore buy more; the nation's workers can find more profitable work to do; it therefore sells more. Compare this with the result in protectionist countries:

	1880.	1890.
France	382,000,000	368,000,000
United States	311,000,000	340,000,000
United Kingdom	634,000,000	683,000,000

Thus Great Britain's trade is much the largest, and her trade in proportion to her population is far greater than in the case of either France or America.

If the exports only are taken the figures stand:

Exports from	1880.	1890.
France	139,000,000	150,000,000
United States	172,000,000	176,000,000
United Kingdom	223,000,000	262,000,000

So that if we take exports only the figures are even more favorable. Great Britain, in order to do this increased business found it necessary to have a large increase in carrying facilities. The number of vessels in actual use rather than the number of vessels built and owned is the truest test of trade and commerce. The actual tonnage entered and cleared for the United Kingdom's foreign trade is as follows:

1846	1866	1886	1891
Mill'n T.	Mill'n T.	Mill'n T.	Mill'n T.
12.4	31.3	62.8	74.8

British home trade also requires more ships, notwithstanding the railways are formidable competitors for the expanding trade. The numbers are as follows:

1846	1866	1886	1891
Mill'n T.	Mill'n T.	Mill'n T.	Mill'n T.
28.7	37.2	51.6	56.9

There does not appear much decadence even in the apparently superseded method of conveyance of home products. The number of persons engaged in shipping had increased in the same period 50 per cent., whilst the employes on shore, stevedores, warehousemen, etc., have become an enormous industrial army.

The railways have played no unimportant part in aiding the interchange of trade and the development of wealth. Perhaps they stand equally as excellent criterions for home as well as foreign trade. The great increase in the mileage, capacity and reliability of this greatest of modern inventions receives its greatest stimulus from the requirements of an increased trade. The receipts from passengers and goods are equally wonderful:

PASSENGERS.

1854	1866	1886	1890
Millions.	Millions.	Millions.	Millions.
£10.2	£17.4	£30.2	£34.3

GOODS.

1854	1866	1886	1890
Millions.	Millions.	Millions.	Millions.
£19.0	£20.8	£36.4	£42.2

The wages of labor, judged by money value, have immeasurably increased. It is difficult to quote reliable statistics under this heading, as in the days of restricted trade, fifty years ago, wages for the same kind of labor differed largely in the various sections of the country. Yet it is safe to assert that wages for mechanics, textile workers, artisans and laborers of all degrees have increased from 200 to 300 per cent during the free trade period. At the same time the purchasing power of the wages paid has marvellously increased also. A pound sterling of to-day would probably buy as much as a pound and a half of fifty years ago of the necessaries of life. The wealth of other nations has been poured forth at the feet of the artisan class of Great Britain, and they have very wisely availed themselves of it. Here are three items showing the increased purchasing power of the people:

Tea—We purchased per head of population an increasing quantity as our wealth increased. In

1846	1866	1886	1890
lbs. 1.7	lbs. 3.4	lbs. 4.9	lbs. 5.2

Sugar, which is an article used for manufacture as well as consumption, we consumed and used per head of population in

1846	1866	1886	1890
lbs. 21	lbs. 41.2	lbs. 66.7	lbs. 73.3

Wheat and flour—Per head of population we imported:

1846	1866	1886	1890
lbs. 48	lbs. 105	lbs. 188	lbs. 226

The average price of wheat has gone down to one-half. Unless the people have earned more money it is most mysterious how they have managed to purchase so much larger quantities of products per head than they did in the good old protectionist time. If Great Britain now imposed the same import duty on flour that Canada does she would have paid in 1890 $32,000,000.

The nation spends more on education than ever. It is difficult to understand in this country how the fine old English gentlemen of the olden time objected to the education of poor children. The squires and landlords averred it would be the ruin of the country; that laborers would not do any more manual work; farms would lie waste and manufactories would have to be closed. From an early time the British government has aided education, but it was not until Gladstone's government in 1870, when Mr. Bruce was home secretary, that the nation laid down the principle of national compulsory education. Hence the growth of popular education is phenomenal. The attendance at state aided schools in Great Britain is as follows:

1850	1860	1870	1880	1890
225,000	884,000	1,454,000	3,156,000	4,294,000

As the education bill has been partly paid by private persons, local rates and the imperial exchequer, it is difficult to give the cost of education. Last year the imperial contribution to education amounted to over forty millions of dollars.

Emigration was at one time advocated as the great panacea for the ills of Great Britain. The statesmen of the mother country for a long time used to give state aid to those who wished to enrich other countries and impoverish their own by emigrating. Happily, men have seen that if the land and trade relations are properly adjusted there is still abundance of room for the willing worker in the mother country. Doubtless, to the young and vigorous, the industrious and enterprising, less populous countries furnish greater inducements to the laborer—or should do—than thickly populated places. Yet Great Britain, where the astute Yankee believes there is scarcely standing room, and where still every possible moral aid is given to emigration, the flow of emigration has received a distinct check. The statistics follow:

1853	1866	1886	1891
278,100.	170,100	232,900	218,500

Immigration is on the increase. There are no reliable statistics under this head, as every one is free without passports or examination to enter "the land of the free and the home of the brave." Yet Great Britain is still considered a veritable paradise for many Russians, French, Germans, Italians and other foreigners to settle in, notwithstanding these same foreigners have been enjoying the privileges of protection for many years.

It goes without saying that our home industries have increased also. The dear little "infants" that need government pap to support them, a government cradle to soothe them, a government wet nurse to keep them alive, a government doctor to dose them, and at last a government undertaker to bury them—those dear little "infants" are unknown in Great Britain. Instead of these we have strong and stalwart "giant" industries that are at once the wonder and envy of the world. Everybody knows that coal and iron are the chief factors in all manufactures and industries, and naturally free trade has forced into abnormal proportions these twin industries.

Coal—Great Britain produced as follows:

1855	1866	1886	1891
Mill'n T.	Mill'n T.	Mill'n T.	Mill'n T.
61	102	158	185

Pig Iron—

1855	1866	1886	1891
Mill'n T.	Mill'n T.	Mill'n T.	Mill'n T.
3.2	4.5	7.0	7.4

These goods are imported free. Why is it that Great Britain maintains her supremacy so easily?

Apparently there is one exception to this wonderfully bright picture, one cloud upon the horizon—and that is the state of agriculture. Doubtless from the "landed interest," as it is called, there has of late years come a demand for some amount of protection. The Conservative party has at different times toyed with the question—afraid of the people, yet willing to oblige the land owners. It is pitiable to see how the dear squires and lords of the domain assure the artizans and laborers that a small tax upon grain would not increase the price of bread appreciably and would be an immense boon to agriculture. The farmers, too, most unwisely, have in some cases joined in the cry for protection. Yet the agricultural depression is more apparent than real. Difficulties have arisen, but the true solution lies nearer home than an absurd attempt to increase the price of land by an abandonment of the free trade policy. There are three causes that have led to agricultural depression:

1st. Hight rents, and as a consequence high rates and taxes.

2nd. Low prices of produce, induced by free competition.

3rd. Bad harvests.

It is obvious that the first cause is easily remedied. The high rents were imposed originally during the protectionist period of 1815 to 1846, a period fraught with universal suffering to the British people, but which benefited little the tenant farmer. The "landed interest" fought obstinately against the repeal of the corn laws, because they foresaw it would reduce rents. The quick and rapid growth of home industry caused by free trade created a sharp demand for all produce of the farm, and contrary to all expectation, rents were not reduced, but in many cases advanced. The rapid peopling, however, of the large tracts of virgin land in the United States, Canada and Australia, together with increased areas devoted to cereal crops in other countries, with the greatly reduced rates of freight, has made it impossible for the farmer to pay the abnormally high rents imposed by the greedy land-owning class. With the reduction that has already taken place in rents—and must still further take place—rates and taxes, which are based upon rents mainly, will also be reduced.

It is ridiculous to suppose that a nation of thirty-eight millions of people will again voluntarily submit to the exactions of a corn tariff, in order to enable landlords to get more rents for their farms. Neither can a nation be expected to make up the deficiency caused by bad harvests to a wealthy land-owning class. These are the "acts of God," which railways, steamships and surely a whole people have a perfect right to claim should be borne by the people who own the commodities, goods or land. Further, English farmers have been slow to learn the trend of events, yet statistics show that the science of political economy reached even their minds. It is surely useless to produce those commodities which the foreigner can more easily produce, it is certainly wiser to produce those articles for which a farmer can get the readiest sale and better market. Grain can be readily and cheaply imported into Britain from the Dominion or other grain exporting countries. But it is not so easy to import live stock of all kinds, poultry, eggs, fresh butter, fruit and vegetables and it is in these things that the British farmer should and is finding relief. But if the British farmer is severely tried by the low prices existing, how much worse is the condition of the "protected" farmer of Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba and the great grain producing countries of the world. I call an extract from the mfw newspaper of a few days ago:

Ottawa, Oct. 4.—R. G. Klyne, of this district, some years ago settled at Warner, South Dakota. In a letter to a friend he gives the news that wheat is almost a failure, from one to five bushels per acre of a very inferior quality. The only thing there is any money in is potatoes. There will be a good deal of economizing and some suffering during the winter. Still they are better off there than further south in Kansas, Nebraska and Iowa. Down there they have nothing whatever, not even feed for their stock. They have for six weeks been selling their stock to keep them from starving to death; from 75 to 100 pound hogs have been sold for 80 cents, and they are killing horses and cattle. A man can buy horses, from 50 cents up, down there, and in some places the traveler sees such notices as this stuck up on the fences enclosing the pastured stock: "Please walk in and take your pick!"

Still the pessimist concerning English agriculture has some startling facts to get over; the farmer has learned in the school of "hard times" how best to cultivate the land and to secure the home market.

I give a few figures which illustrate the point:

AGRICULTURE.

Acreage under Grain and Roots.

1874	1890	1892
13,748,171	11,893,196	11,502,450

Acreage under Pasture and Grass.

1874	1890	1892
17,519,154	20,826,261	21,020,952

Thus showing that cattle and live stock generally are being produced instead of cereals, the figures proving this following:

LIVE STOCK.

	1874	1890	1892
Horses	1,311,739	1,432,620	1,518,082
Cattle including milk cows	6,125,491	6,508,632	6,944,783
Sheep	30,313,941	27,272,450	28,734,704
Hogs	2,422,832	2,733,600	2,137,859

It is also noticeable that the acreage under small fruit last year showed an increase of 3340 acres over 1892, whilst orchard trees occupied 2700 acres more. And if agriculture is depressed to-day, it was infinitely worse under protection. Listen to this summary of facts:

The people starved; they went mad with misery.

There were riots and rick-burnings, which were punished by imprisonment and death.

During these thirty years the state of the country was simply awful.

At one time, one out of every eleven of the population was a pauper.

Some idea of the state of things may be gained from the few facts which follow:

In 1816, at Hinckley, Leicestershire, the poor-rate was 52s. in the pound.

In 1817, at Langdon, Dorsetshire, 409 out of 575 inhabitants were receiving relief; while at Ely three-fourths of the population were in the same plight.

In 1819, 1820 and 1822, agriculture was in a state of universal depression, and petitions for relief were presented to parliament.

During the time these laws were in force there were no fewer than five parliamentary committees to inquire into the cause of the distress.

Farmers were ruined by thousands.

One newspaper in Norwich advertised 120 sales of stock in one day.

In 1829 the workhouses in some parts of the country were so crowded that, at times, four, five or six people had to sleep in one bed.

Sheffield had 20,000 and Leeds had 30,000 people dependent on the rates. Whole families were reduced to live on bran.

In Huddersfield 13,000 people were reduced to semi-starvation.

In 1839-42, in Stockport, one-half of the factories were closed; 3000 dwellings unoccupied; artizans were breaking stones on the road; the poor-rate was 10s. in the pound; and outside scraps of bacon were bought in pennyworths by respectable people to moisten their potatoes.

At Leeds the pauper stone heap amounted to 150,000 tons.

In Dorsetshire a man and his wife had for wages 2s. 6d. a week and their house; and the ablest laborers had but 6s. or 7s.

In 1839, in Devonshire, the whole of a poor man's wages would scarcely produce dry bread for a family of four or five children.

As to meat in those times, it was scarcely ever touched.

In 1840 Lord John Russell told the House of Commons that the people were in a worse condition than the negroes in the West Indies.

In 1842, in Bolton, there were 6995 applicants for relief to the Poor Protection Society, whose weekly earnings averaged only 13d. per head; 5305 persons were visited, and they had only 466 blankets amongst them, or about one blanket to every eleven persons.

In one district in Manchester there were 2000 families without a bed.

In Glasgow 12,000 people were on the relief funds.

In Accrington, out of a population of 9000, only 100 were fully employed.

The reports of the factory inspectors showed that ten per cent. of the cotton mills, and 12 per cent. of the woolen mills of Lancashire and Yorkshire, were standing idle; and that of the rest only one-fourth were working full time. As Cobden showed, in answer to Sir Robert Peel, the stocking frames of Nottingham were as idle as the looms of Stockport; the glass-cutters of Stourbridge and the glovers of Yeovil were undergoing the same privations as the potters of Stoke and the miners of Staffordshire, where 25,000 men were destitute of employment. He knew of a place where one hundred wedding rings were pawned in a single week to provide bread, and of another where men and women subsisted on boiled nettles, and dug up the decayed carcass of a cow rather than perish of hunger.

Such was the state of things which existed under a system which was called protection.

In those days the population of Great Britain was about fifteen millions; it is now thirty-eight millions.

Great Britain's loans to foreign nations are simply astonishing. An extract from the Colonist newspaper a few days ago, which was culled from an English journal is here given: "Foreign nations have, during the last 30 years, added £3,000,000,000 sterling to their debts, and the British people are the great lenders, and as they have lent money to 56 nations it is supposed those nations owe us £2,000,000,000."

The fact that judged by every test, weighed by every balance, gauged by every measure, the policy of free trade is and has been abundantly vindicated. During the same period other sister European countries, subjected to the same climatic conditions, having very much the same natural resources, have either made haste slowly, had stood still or receded in their foreign trade. The Queen of England is the queen of commerce, the Empress of India is mistress of the seas. Her ships ride upon every ocean, and everywhere carries the broom at the masthead. All markets follow her lead. The stock exchange is the monarch before which monarchs tremble and the destinies of nations are made or marred. As surely as the Mohammedan turns to Mecca and the needle to the north, so surely does the world's commerce turn to the little island that seems but a speck on the map. Revolutions are everyday incidents where trade is fettered and industry taxed, anarchy lifts its head where commerce is repressed and labor dwarfed, financial crisis and national bankruptcy are the natural results amongst countries where free exchange of the products of toil is disallowed; but amidst the crash of nations and the fall of empires Great Britain proudly holds her head erect, conscious that the policy adopted nearly 50 years ago is a policy fraught with immeasurable benefits to all classes of her people but specially to those who "toil and spin."

How to Get a "Sunlight" Picture.

Send 25 "Sunlight" Soap wrappers (wrappers bearing the words "Why does a Woman Look Older Sooner Than a Man?") to Lever Brothers, Limited, 43 Scott street, Toronto, Ont., and you will receive by post a pretty picture, free from advertising and well worth framing. This is an easy way to decorate your home. The soap is the best in the market, and will only cost 1c. postage to send the wrappers, if you leave the end open. Write your address carefully

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

THREE BACHELORS' COURT.

"Tales of Ten Travelers" Series.

BY EDGAR L. WAKEMAN.

In that pleasant quarter of London lying between Picadilly and the Strand is a narrow and cosy cross-street which in the maps and surveys bears the name of one of the royal houses of England.

Through the circumstances of three staid bachelors, none of whom was acquainted with either of the others, residing at three separate and adjoining numbers, the other residents and the tradesmen and market-boy frequenters of the quiet spot gradually came to call the neat little street "Three Bachelors' Court."

This interesting appellation clung to the snug thoroughfare so long as three precise and prim bachelors came down to the street each morning, accompanied by three precise and prim little old ladies, who bade their respective bachelor companions each a stately good morning as they passed to their places of business in the city.

There was always an audience at the opposite and side windows to witness these curious morning partings.

They were so set and formal, they each seemed to possess the manner of challenge to the others and to the neighborhood, that the street would not have been itself at all had not the accustomed scene occurred each morning, precisely as on the preceding day, drawing from onlookers their habitual quizzical, wondering and almost sympathetic smiles.

The door of No. 7 always opened first.

The bachelor of this house was a sprightly, bright little fellow, and always held clasped firmly under his arm a ponderous, leathern bound book. He would descend three steps, turn quickly, raise his hat in a courtly manner to the little bland old lady in the door, who would murmur: "Now don't overwork, Albert;" whereupon the two would cast hasty glances at numbers 9 and 11, as if to say:

"This would be a very comfortable street indeed, were they not in it."

Then the gentleman would turn toward Picadilly, and the little old lady would come down to the street, stand in full view for a moment, as if to protest that she was not the same little old lady who belonged to No. 9 or 11, when she would pass into her abode apparently well satisfied with the understanding of her own views and feelings having thus conveyed it to those who were in waiting for this bit of pantomimic self-assertation.

Almost immediately the door of No. 9 would hesitantly open. A large silk hat always at first protruded. This was followed by an olden boyish face, set off with gold-bowed glasses, straggling hair and shoulders slightly bent.

If the occupant of No. 7 had not yet disappeared, the hat, head and shoulders were instantly withdrawn. If the coast was clear a bland, kindly face came smilingly down the steps. Head and face at once described an inquiring arc, as if to search for weather portents; while a pleasant voice would call from the doorway:

"I'd see you off, dear, but for Seven and Eleven!"

"Oh, bother Seven and Eleven!" always came chirpingly and affectionately back from the street. Everybody knows they're not us. Home early. Good-bye!"

Then the little old woman of No. 9 would go through the morning scene of showing herself a bit.

She would even come out as far as the curbing. She would look pleasantly up and down the court; pick up any stray leaves and litter from the steps and flip them into the roadway; give the door-knocker an extra touch with her apron; glance uneasily and almost disdainfully at Nos. 7 and 11; and finally, as if now satisfied that all observers were aware what house she lived in, retire with a contented and peaceful air behind her own door.

The occupant of No. 11 was usually last to leave for the city. He had a more brusque and assertive way of disposing of what had become an irksome daily task.

He most frequently appeared back first, as if in the act of closing a series of formal bowings to the little old lady who presided over his household.

He made quicker work, too, of getting around the corner, Strand way; though he never disappeared from the court without abruptly turning with a pleasant parting gesture to the dear little old lady who always leaned far out upon the steps of No. 11 to smile and gesture back her loving parting; for this bachelor was myself; and this was my own and my good aunt's way of letting Three Bachelors' Court understand that we were neither of the other couples who were so exasperatingly like us and who lived so embarrassingly near.

"Something'll come of it;" Aunt Prue used to say in the safe way which elderly women have of uttering prophecy.

I tried to show her that nothing in the world was more unlikely.

"But there were never two more mysterious couples in London!"

"Seven and Nine?"

"Seven and Nine."

"No," I would reply with as merry a smile as I could muster to vanquish her forebodings, "unless it be at Nine and Eleven."

This would always quiet her temporarily; but, dear soul that she was! it never left her wholly free from anxiety.

No. 13 was vacant. Aunt Prue had often suggested that we lease it, in order to emphasize our individuality. When I looked up the agent I found him to be the same who had charge of our house. But No. 13 could not be had. It's owner was also the owner of Nos. 7, 9 and 11, and might at any time wish the place for his own use.

"He is a traveller," said the agent choppily; "and can afford to let the house standidle. When he leaves the road he wishes snug quarters for himself in the city."

That was all the information to be got. It added to the complications of the situation. What if this traveler was another bachelor, and should bring along another little old lady to take charge of his household? Why, the entire court would break from smiles into guffaws!

I told Aunt Prue that immediately after my summer vacation, which was now at hand, was done, we would look about for other quarters, perhaps out Chelsea way; and this brought the sunshine into her face until one morning when she beckoned me to the front window.

"See there!" she cried vexedly, pointing to the occupants of No. 7.

The dapper little bachelor of that number, laden with the paraphernalia of angling, was just setting out for the railway station in a hanson.

He had anticipated me in the matter of vacation. It was shabby of him, I thought, as I glanced up to the gathered faces in the opposite windows. But the words which were exchanged between himself and the little old lady who was busily trotting back and forth, had that positive hurt of the little, stinging worst sort in them.

"Don't worry about anything, Albert;" puffed the little old lady soothingly. "We can't stand this," with a shrug toward our abode, "of course. While you are away I'll take several runs over to Chelsea."

"Do, do; these people are insufferable!" said the dapper little man in the hansom.

"May be I'll move and get settled while you're gone. I can get along with 'em for a little time, Albert. But no Sevens, Nines and Elevens, next time, my son!"

"Very wearing; very!" was the sympathetic response. "You're the dearest, best mother a fellow ever had! Manage 'em a little longer, there's a dear!"

As the hansom rolled away the little old woman gave a snort of defiance at Nine and Eleven; looked about the court as if to say to its other inhabitants:

"We'll soon be going in for going out of here!" and disappeared blandly behind the door of No. 7.

Not fifteen minutes later a carriage halted at the door of No. 9.

This time tears of humiliation gathered in Aunt Prue's eyes as she stole mortified glances at the movements in front of our nearest and therefore most objectionable neighbors.

The bachelor with his olden, boyish face, assisted by his little old lady companion, was directly bundled into the vehicle. Sundry tiny tin boxes, a leather case suggestive of a microscope, several large books filled with huge blotters and a bundle of curious nets, were soon bestowed beside him.

The little old lady then came down close to the carriage and said feelingly:

"Brother, I know you dislike to leave me between these offensively mysterious people; but don't mind me. While you're away I will see what I can find out Kensington way."

"Or over in quiet old Chelsea, sister."

"Anywhere out of sight of Seven and Eleven."

"Oh brother, Seven and Eleven!"

"I wish I could;" said the little old lady sadly.

"I'm sure they're both professional people, though probably not of much account; but it's too bad that here, this morning of all mornings, when you are just starting out on your vacation, they should flaunt their hansoms and carriages in our very eyes! Going to move to Chelsea, too! Ugh!" concluded Aunt Prue with a shudder and a sob.

The little old lady of No. 9 looked triumphantly into the bow windows of No. 7 and No. 11. Her manner indicated that she was announcing to Three Bachelors' Court below how soon she would be quite done with it.

Then she disappeared with a toss of her head, closing her door with so decided a bang that Aunt Prue gave an unhappy little start.

I was then but a modest London literator and Gipsy traveler; but I at once sent our maid servant into Regent street for the smartest four-wheeler that could be found. Its driver was to call and wait until I was ready.

How this lighted up my old aunt's face, dear soul!

We were a long, long time packing my little portmanteau. Through numberless forgivable rises my aunt got me back into the house again and again, and at the last moment, bending affectionately over me in the carriage window and raising her voice to the most penetrating conversational tone, she cried out:

"We wouldn't remain here another six months for all of London, would we, Robert?"

"Not for all England," I promptly answered.

"Kensington and Chelsea aren't much better, are they, Robert?"

"I should think not," I insisted contemptuously. "Try Grosvenor Square or Victoria Park, Aunt Prue. Either would be about the thing after—well, after Seven, Nine and Eleven, Aunt Prue. Good-bye!"

I shall never forget the look of gratitude and pride which came into her face as the respective doors of Seven and Nine shut with a spiteful bang; and I rode all the way from Euston Station to Windermere, third class, to recoup my vacation savings for the sad extravagance of that carriage, in positive thankfulness and good cheer for the lightened heart it had left behind.

All this is neither tragic nor dramatic, as becomes a thrilling story; but it has a direct bearing upon how Three Bachelors' Court exchanged its interesting appellation for the still more characterful title of "Four Gipsies Row."

It was a pleasant reunion, that one given me with Gipsy friends from the accident of crossing Furness Fells and stumbling upon their picturesque camp, at the edge of Dalepark, near ancient, blossom-hidden Ambleside. It was late in the afternoon, and I found only the old men and women, the sentinelling Gipsy dogs, the very young Gipsy chauvies or children in possession of the lovely glen which formed their temporary home.

As the shadows lengthened the camp began to stir. The fires which had smoldered the day through, were renewed by the now bustling old Gipsy women, and the pots and kettles sung merrily of good things to come. Gipsy men and women began coming into camp from all directions, and nearly all came singly or in groups to the tent I had been given, to emphasize my welcome as their "Gorgio chal" (the non-Gipsy friend to the Gipsy) of olden days and ways.

Ah, you who hear these words can never know the thrill that gladsome, welcoming term has brought to me in all lands for a quarter of a century past.

"Gorgio chal!"—Gorgio chal!"

Those words of Gipsy trust and endearment follow me out into the outer world of labor, struggle, endeavor. They pursue me into the haunts of men where life rages and activity roars. They call from striving and winning, from race and place, almost as the sweetest of all home sounds to me. They come across invisible hills and meadows when the pen is tired and the brain weary.

"Gorgio chal!" "Gorgio chal!"

These are as the sound of summer melodies, of singing birds, of falling waters, when one all but faints in the withering city's ways. They call to me even in dreams. I would not resist their spell if I could. For they are my own, these tawny folk, who press around to thrill my heart and mist my eyes with the heartiest, truest, wide, wide world!

Everywhere the campside was filled with reawakened life and activity. Mingled with the lusty notes of roystering Gipsy ballads were merry "tally-yo-hos!" rung out on the evening air by returning horsemen who, with whoop and hallo, dashed through the brush to tether, making the tree-limbs rattle and clatter in passage, while approving shouts or half-serious yells and objurgations followed with the laughing children and ecstatic dogs.

Soon came the supper—the really one great universal home meal of the tilpsy day. They were a long time at it as they always are, and as much fun as food was taken. Then, with the cheery camp-fires brightly burning, here and there a lantern hung from elevated cart-thill or swaying copsewood branch and with blazing cressets in honor of the stranger, came children's games and all manner of campside jollity. These were followed by singing, and dancing of marvellous jigs and reels; until at last sleep and silence settled upon the Dalepark camp and the one "Gorgio chal" within it, with that aptitude of rest which so comes with loving touch to no other people on earth as to this wandering Romany race.

The immediate outcome of my visit among the Dalepark Gipsies was making the acquaintance of a curious and interesting corner of England. It is variously known as the "Norfolk and Suffolk Fens," the "Broads of East Anglia," and provincially by fowlers and sportsmen as "The Broads."

One of the family of this Dalepark community annually visited the Broads, they told me, in a punt boat as a floating camp-home; and while the women dickered and dukkered among the lowly peasant families, the men, often with the womens' and children's assistance, added to their hoard by weaving and selling all manner of rush and osier bags, ponches, crates and baskets required by femmen, marshmen, eel and mussel catchers and the numberless sportsmen and yachting parties that frequent that region.

The family hospitably asked me to be their guest.

Our party comprised "Ol Gran'pop" Wharton, tinker, fiddler and what-not; his son, Uriah Wharton, a splendid type of the shaggy huge, manly, kind-hearted English Gipsy; the latter's wife, little, sharp-faced, sharp-eyed and sharp tongued; a number of Gipsy chauvies of both sexes; and three as pretty and interesting Gipsy maidens as one would wish to find for poem, romance or idyllic company.

These were Fashion, Melinda and Bess. Each was a veritable incarnation of that fascinating quality of beauty among Gipsies where beauty exists at all; and, more curious and interesting still, each was a graduate from a noted school for women in the northern suburbs of London.

What with visiting Gipsy friends at Keighley, Doncaster and Lincoln, we were three days reaching our destination, the village of Hickling, near Hickling Broad, in Norfolk; and a short tramp from Hickling, accompanied by a village cart well laden with Gipsy belongings, brought us to the pleasant waterside.

Here, hard by a picturesque old daub-and-wattle cottage, whose peasant owner roared out an alarming welcome, we found our waiting punt. It was already in fine order for the season, the cottager having cared for it in the winter and got it in readiness against the Gipsies' coming; and in an hour more, our floating summer-house was launched, the evening meal in preparation, and snug quarters for all our motley crew provided.

Altogether there are nearly fifty of these Norfolk and Suffolk broads or fens, all communicating with each other by lazy currents called "dykes" or with the river which they feed; and their total water surface is several thousand acres. They teem with fish—the roach, beam, perch and pike; and are the resort of countless waterfowl.

In their usual diversity, in their drowsy, droneful quiet in the characterful folk who live beside them, the almost countless miles of river and dyke waterway for small boating and yachting, the quaint and sunny old-time inns-of-call dotting here and there, on their silent shores, they no doubt possess sweeter and subtler charms than any other known resort in England to the sportsman and naturalist.

My tawny friends belonged to neither class, but our house-boat possessed as ample provision for necessary comfort as many of the hundreds of aristocratic yachts which haunt the region, and its crew of passengers were quite as care-free and merry as the sunniest hearted of them all.

The boat itself was perhaps thirty feet in length and possibly eight in breadth. At one end was a little compartment, having at its own extreme a comfortable bed for Gipsy Wharton and his wife, with a capacious door-closed "locker" beneath in which all our provisions and valuables were stored.

Extending toward the middle of the boat, were four bunks, two on either side, with sliding windows above. In these slept Fashion, Melinda, Bess and a couple of the lesser progeny. Still beyond this was the most curious compartment of all. In its centre, on the bottom of the punt where there had been made a solid bed of baked clay, shaped like a gigantic saucer, was the Gipsy fire that is never allowed to go out; and above it, the real Gipsy crooked iron kettle-stick firmly embedded in the clay.

Here is where our kettles sung, and where the sweet perch and luscious pike were broiled; while the smoke escaped where it listed. It was kitchen and parlor of our boat-house. Necessary utensils hung against the walls, but did not hide many efforts at decorative art, from the illustrated papers, pasted solidly in their places and given rich and generous coloring from the smoke of burning "hovers" of peat.

Amidships was our saloon. It was not large but, as "Gran'pop" Wharton always remarked:

"It'it 'as good prospec's, an' airy ones astde!"

It was covered by an old sail that had once done duty with the Yarmouth herring fleet. Here our hearty meals were taken; and this place was also the work room where the nimble fingers of the Gipsies wrought the ponches and baskets of flag and osier.

Beyond this, and extending to the end of the boat opposite that occupied at night by Gipsy Wharton and his wife was a little shed-like coop, and in this the Gipsy grandfather, myself and a few of the children had comfortable bunks; and above this, something after the fashion of the "upper deck" of willow-ware hawkers' wagons, was a sail-covered place where the stores of baskets and creels were kept until sold; the show-room as it were to the anglers and hunters of the lagoon.

Then came the nights and days of this strange, quaint life with my Gipsy friends among the "Broads."

We seldom remained long at one mooring. There were countless cottages of farmers, femmen and marshmen to be visited; and the Gipsies were welcome everywhere.

Old anglers and fowlers pausing in their wherries, gave cheery greetings, often made purchases, and never passed without flinging "white money" into our outlandish punt while many of the passengers of pleasure yachts visited, patronized and "tipped" us handsomely for our ever-ready secrets of where the perch and pike were hiding.

All day long it was greeting and parting—now a wherry with a single occupant, fierce and restless in quest for game; now a boatload of roysterers, careless of all but carelessness and enjoyment; now a market-boat being "poled" or rowed or both, to the mart village, the entire family on board as in Holland; and now perhaps some lone naturalist in hungry, harmless quest of rare butterflies and bugs.

Then came evenings when the sun went down in forests of waving reeds, flaming the thatches of some low-lying cottage on opposite shore, weirdly lighting the arms of the huge wind-mills of the region, bringing to a looming nearness the grim Norman towers of some far olden church, or gilding the top of some medieval ruin as with gold.

As the red globe sank from sight, the waters for a moment were purple, the reeds puce, and then, in another moment, everything was pitchy black; until the stars, shining in the depths above and from the waters beneath, seemed to envelop all. Then the songs and chirps of myriad insects; the whir and splash of late-homing water-fowl; and the witching whispered soughing of the breeze in the rushes and the reeds. And then "Gran'pop" Wharton, hugging his thin old fiddle to his thin old breast, played many a tuneful Gipsy lullaby that seemed to merrily or plaintively answer back the witch-tongues of the reeds; until, as the "peat-hovers" flickered fainter and fainter in our cabin, all nature in the "Broads" seemed to have gone with us into the land of silences and of dreams.

But all idyllic hours like these have their glad or rude awakening.

My confession is an unavoidable one that from the vagarous and genial mood of a happy, contented guest, my feelings gradually merged into strange forebodings and unrest.

I was in the presence of a tremendous human study. In my wanderings I had known scores of Gipsies like good old "Gran'pop" Wharton; hundreds more like the stolid, philosophic father, calm and sunny fatalist in the face of all good or ill happening; thousands like the canny mother, marvel of cunning acquisition and thrift; and tens of thousands like the happy-hearted chauvies of our house-boat, for Gipsy children are alike the world over in their endless outbursts of wild and irrepressible hilarity and mirth.

But these three Gipsy maidens, Fashion, Melinda and Bess, started me into new and limitless fields of thought and conjecture.

Romany true in their keen and almost savage affection for any condition that would bring them and hold them close to the throbbings of nature's tender heart, they were still unconsciously molded in the most winsome graces of chaste refinement. Marvelous in their knowledge of myriad passages from nature's open book, masters of her most stealthy whispered and uncouth and gentle secrets, they also bore the added charm springing from quickened human sympathies, from the revelation of human activities, from the uplifting and mellowing influence of music, art and books.

These things came to me in countless little surprises. They awakened pride in me that my friends, the despised Gipsies, had precisely the same capabilities of improvement and evolution as all humble, aspiring, heart-open folk of any other race.

They filled me with pain and foreboding for the future of any three souls like them, in that time which must inevitably come when three wonderful characters like these, when three beautiful women like these, must fix, or by circumstances be allotted, their separate life horizons.

Would the environment be like ours who ever seek, if we fall in finding, higher lands of brightness and upgrowing? Or, would they sink back to the lowly life of the houseboat, the tent, the van and the road?

Day by day as I looked in their handsome faces, watched their graceful movements and pondered over the possible fates of such strangely environment natures, a surlous strain of reflection crowded in upon me.

I found myself longing to prevent their gradual fading out of the new world their intellectual galaxings had dawned upon them. I became at last deeply mentally concerned in adjusting their future lives on the plane of my own and that of my fellows. I even opened the door, through these keen and persistent human compasses, to the soft and stealthy tread of thoughts and fancies which, back with Aunt Prue at Three Bachelors' Court, in London, would have tingled my cheeks with the flush of conscious weakness or set me roaring with derisive laughter at my own unpardonable and inexplicable knight errantry.

"Which of us have you chosen?" archly inquired Fashion, looking up from her work one day, and instantly reading my thoughts with that marvellous intuition of the female Gipsy.

The abruptness and incisiveness of the girl's divination confused me for a moment, as the laughter of the three Gipsy maidens rang tauntingly out over the silent waters of the Broad.

But I had an answer ready; one that silenced them amid blushes and deeper confusion than my own for a little; one which had for days been ready for some opportune moment like this; an answer in verse

TO THREE GIPSY MAIDENS.

O Fashion, Melinda and Bess!
Not in all the far lands where, pilgriming free
Neath the tents and the stars, thy tawny race be,
Have instreful face and the tress
Of the raven so haunted my waking and sleep,
So thrilled all my heart to its uttermost deep,
As Fashion, Melinda and Bess!

O Fashion, Melinda and Bess,
With dainty step light as the fall of the leaves,
With graceful forms lithe as the marginal sheaves
Of willows in wild wind's caress!

Your eyes are like sloes in dark copsewood nooks;
Your voices were stolen from songs of the brooks,
O Fashion, Melinda and Bess!

O Fashion, Melinda and Bess!—
Brave hearts as the lion's in Africa's caves!
But coy as the tribes beneath rippling waves
In the tremulous hill-pools' duress!
Oh, could I have choice from these sweet Graces three,
Bewildered, my choosing would unfailing be
'Tween Fashion, Melinda and Bess!

They read the stanzas separately with a pretty coloring in their faces, as though each saw a tender signal fluttering toward her own inner consciousness; but Bess, the youngest, as I have many times since thought the fairest, deftly slipped the scrap of paper in her bosom, while scarcely missing a plait in the creel her nimble fingers were weaving.

"That's precisely what the professor always says!" gurgled Bess with a taunting, sidewise glance into Fashion's downcast eyes.

"Only the Professor don't put it so prettily, does he Bess?" urged Melinda, breaking into a ripple of laughter. "He says: 'H'm, h'm!'—Bless me! bless me! Th' finest three specimens in England, 'pon my soul! But we know who he means, don't we Bess?"

Fashion was all confusion; but I was all aflame. How the blood tingles when one suddenly discovers another missionary in one's field!

"The Professor!" I innocently exclaimed, with a quizzical smile at Fashion.

"Yes, indeed;" answered Melinda gaily. "Lives with his little old sister in one of papa's houses, in London. He was one of the faculty at our school; the mildest, kindest, dearest teacher in all the world! So Fashion thinks. We had a lovely visit with him a few days ago, in his camp; didn't we, Fashion?"

Bess and Melinda again laughed merrily at their sister's discomfiture.

"In his camp?" I abjectly asked.

"Yes, of course;" chimed in Bess. "Over by the entrance to Horsey Mere channel. He's got worlds of reptiles and insects in his collection this vacation. Melinda and I don't like them a bit. Ugh! But Fashion does!"

I could not precisely analyze my feelings at this point, but I remained silent; for I saw that Fashion was piqued into retort. Perhaps there was still another naturalist on his vacation in the Broads.

"Well, sisters," she began with a little gleam of triumph in her flashing eyes, which were turned upon Melinda; "I think I remember something about a certain artist wishing to paint a Romany house-boat."

"That's so!" responded Bess in the greatest glee, while Melinda's face was now blushingly bent closely over her swiftly dying willow withes. "Fashion and I are to be at work upon the baskets. Grandfather is to be playing upon his violin to the dancing children. Father will be sorting willows and smoking his pipe. He is going to put mother at the kettle-stick beside the fire; and Melinda—think of it!—is to be leaning over our boat to a summering artist in his boat exchanging a little creel for a big coin!"

"'A Heart with a Coin', he will perhaps call it!" added Fashion teasingly.

"Won't he paint Melinda beautifully though, Mr. Meacham?" Bob roguishly appealed to me.

"Oh, of course; of course!" I returned with a brave pretence of enthusiasm.

"I tell him," she added mischievously, "he just wants us three girls for models!"

"And what does he say to that, Bess?"

"Oh, but it makes him almost wild. He's fiery anyhow. Why, he pretends not to know dear old Professor; and he's lived alongside him for years!"

"But, doesn't the Professor pretend not to know him?" at last asked Melinda with a little show of spirit.

"Of course. They're neighbors. The funniest part of it is another pair that acts just like them, moved into one of papa's houses a few months ago. I met Papa Gray yesterday."

"Yesterday!" I blurted out in astonishment.

"Certainly; yesterday. We all saw him yesterday at work finishing his pretty picture of 'Still Life in the Fens.' Odd they should both be here at the same time. Isn't it, now?"

Here the little rogue taunted Fashion and Melinda with another cunning look of accusation.

"Mr. Gray probably came because the Professor came;" said Fashion with a slight elevation of her eyebrows.

"Or perhaps the Professor found the Broads were leaving when Mr. Gray passed his vacation;" retorted Melinda with a pretty pout.

"Or they were both drawn here by their mutual affection and geniality!" insisted little Bess, at which they all laughed so heartily that I found myself laughing with them, despite my better reflections upon how the most lofty human disinterestedness could be instantly transformed into an almost grovelling self-interest and rivalry.

I could think of no two more important people in the world than this sleeping professor and the oily-tongued artist.

But the awakening from my idyllic dreams and fancies was fated to be ruder still.

The very next moment Fashion was found to have disappeared.

I had dreamed or really heard during the previous night the soft bumping of a wherry against our boat-house; a low whispering

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SUNLIGHT SOAP

C. R. KING, VICTORIA, Agent for British Columbia.

as of some light form springing into the wherry; and finally the gentle dip of oars pulsing fainter and fainter into the silence of the night.

But I could secure no responsive look or word of concern from the family at breakfast. Melinda and Bess with conscious and averted looks gave me no sign. The chumvies ate ravenously as usual. The mother's thin lips may have been a little tighter drawn; but that was all. The father, calm and stolid, ate contentedly and in silence. Only old Grandfather Wharton, fidgeting and fuming on his bench, dare at last find relief to his sturdy Romany contempt for the perils of enlightenment in the brief outburst:

"H'it's w'at comes from book-larnin'. Cuss bit all, H! say!"

Then Uriah Wharton brought his huge fist down crashingly upon the table with:

"Then' book-larnin's good enough for me an' my gals, gran'fayther Wharton. W'en ennu female creetur gits ready t' go, she goes! That's my knowledge. An' w'en ary daughter o' mine gits ready t' go, go she may, be it night or day; fur she's Gipsy enough, leddy enough, an' lovin' enough t' let kith an' kin know, w'en she's ready, w'ere 'er tent be pitched, an' w'ere sun-dever she bides!"

Here Melinda and Bess sprang to the shaggy, big-hearted father; nearly suffocated him with loving caresses; and left him for their tasks with glowing, grateful eyes; while I knew only too well that this was irrevocable law and finality upon the subject in the Gipsy house-boat on reed fringed Hickling Broad.

Two days only had intervened when Melinda, after rowing away with a parcel of baskets and a little brother as companion, had sent boat, baskets and brother, only, back to the house-boat among the reeds.

I knew that not even old grandfather Wharton dare whimper now. But the stolidity of the Gipsies and to me the mystery and heartache of the swift fading out from my life of these radiant presences, were more than I could bear.

I saw, too, now that Melinda had gone, there was evident preparations for abandoning the house-boat. I determined to return at once to London. I could not break away from the good and sweet home I had known without the fondest and most affectionate leave-takings. Even then, it was as though I was parting forever with my own.

Little Bess, bless her for her tender thoughtfulness! would walk with me to Hickling railway station. How proud was of her as she appeared, ready for that parting journey. How I fondly fancied her some great, grand lady, only for her sweeter, more innocent ways, at that lovely, loitering afternoon journey! And when we had come to the edge of the village and I had taken her two pretty hands in mine to say good-bye, what a tender, pitiful tremulousness crept into her lovely face and eyes!

But the parting words had been said, and she was turning to go; turning to go, the thought then overwhelmed me, and leaving me, me who had been so deeply solicitous for the future of the three Gipsy maidens, drifting back into that darkness of outlook which knows no light nor horizon.

"Bess—Bess!" I faltered.

Back came the little hands into mine, the uplifted eyes pleadingly filled with half-answered inquiry.

"Why go back at all, Bess?"

There was no need for answer; for after a moment of silence we moved insensibly, as to the throb of single heart-pulse and will, on toward the droning Hickling hamlet, and thence out into the new life together.

Thus, moving toward the village, in the happy silence which followed, I remember to have wondered if some keen and swift intelligence of what was past recall had already touched the brave old heart beneath the shaggy breast, in the house-boat beside the whispering reeds; but I only asked, still anxiously, of the little one beside me:

"Dear, dear! But couldn't you understand it all the time? Why the Professor and Mr. Gray incidentally found each other out, and each was so wild lest the other might wish the one he wished, that they thought they had to act very quickly indeed!"

"And where do these two gentlemen live, in London, Bess?"

"Why, don't you really know?" she answered archly.

"I really do not."

Why, in Seven and Nine, Three Bachelors' Court. Next your house, you know. And your house is next to Thirteen, where papa and the folks will be, in a few days now. Won't it be just lovely to be Nos. 7, 9, 11, 13—all along there, right together!"

I could not answer her fittingly at the moment, as the bewildering vision of the three little old ladies' astounded faces swept over me; but all this is the way Three Bachelors' Court, in the pleasant quarter of London lying between Piccadilly and the Strand, grew into the more characterful title and the ever-happy community of "Four Gipsies' Row."

I AM DYEING.

I am dyeing, Edith, dyeing,
Tints of crimson, bright and fast;
Shades, too, dark as Pluto's regions,
And they cannot help but last.
Let me tell you how I do it,
Let me whisper in your ear,
Diamond Dyes is all my secret;
You can do the same, my dear.

Though my clothes get worn and dingy
And with stains are spotted o'er,
Though they look as fit for nothing,
I can make them good once more.
Though I have not many dollars,
To expend on garments new,
I can dress as well as any,
And I know that you can, too.

Let not fashion's servile minions
Scorn the garments thus made o'er;
'Twas no dyer's hand that made them,
I have done the same before.
I, who took my last year's dresses,
Washed and dried, and pressed and turned,
Made them o'er for this year's wearing—
Gowns for which the heart has yearned.

Yes, I'm dyeing, Edith, dyeing;
No, you do not need to go;
You've not hindered me a moment;
'Tis not hard to do, you know.
Now, no more one needs to wonder
How to make their dresses do;
When with such a little trouble,
"Diamond" makes them good as new.

Duke of Cambridge 15 years old Scotch Whisky is the delight of all connoisseurs

"THE MAY" OF THE SAMOANS.

A Religious Festival That Has Lost Its Moorings.

About this time of the year a fete or festival is in progress in Samoa, which was established by the foreign missionaries and which has the effect of bringing the different villages together in harmonious accord. It is supposed to be wholly religious in character, and is called "The May," from the fact that it was first held in the month of May. The time was changed eventually for the convenience of the missionaries, but the original name still clings to it. "Are you going to The May?" one is asked constantly weeks before the festival takes place, and all Samoa is busy preparing for it—the young girls with their costumes and the older people collecting food and turning their available family heirlooms into money. The money they give to the missionaries, both native and foreign, to further their work. The food they exchange with friends and acquaintances whom they chance to meet at the festival.

The day before the fete proper, canoes loaded with natives begin to arrive at a specified village (each one has its turn). Some of the canoes hold as many as thirty or forty people, and often twenty will be using the paddles, which, by the way, are short and shaped like a pointed shovel or leaf. Samoans always sing when they row or paddle their canoes, and they keep perfect time to the music. The effect is very picturesque, but so is everything on the lovely island. "Do you feel as if you were attending a continuous performance at the theater?" remarked a man, one day, as he stood watching a native, who, arrayed in a lava of tapa, a garland of flowers about his neck and red hibiscus stuck behind each ear, was engaged in chopping down a tree! "Yes," was the answer, "and I wish sometimes that they would ring down the curtain, so that we might enjoy a cessation of surprises for a while."

But to return to the May. The meeting was held in Apia, the largest and most important town of the Samoan group. All day long the natives from the different villages were arriving, and when night came on the neighboring huts were filled to overflowing. Samoans, as a rule, are very polite to each other, and are most courteous to their visitors on this occasion. All the villages about Apia are called upon to assist in providing for the guests who have come from a distance.

When the morning of the fete at last arrived the first thing heard by visitors was the singing in neighboring huts, where the occupants were holding their morning devotions. There was a suppressed excitement in the air and an unusual passing to and fro a little later, until finaly everything and everybody were in readiness, and at nine o'clock the procession from Viale formed on the lawn or opening back of the American Consulate and started for the malae or square near the king's residence, where all the village were to assemble. The Viale men were all dressed in white lava lavas and shirts. The chief of the village and the village missionary alone had aspired to the dignity of coats. The Viale women, in white holokons, or "Mother Hubbards," wore garlands of flowers draped about their waists, as well as around their necks—like leather hose. All the men walked together in couples, their chief and missionary leading. The women walked behind, and a lot of little children followed. These latter wore little or no covering, but all had wreaths of flowers on their heads.

At the malae foreign strangers were met by the German and English consuls, and immediately shown to seats which had been reserved for royalty and guests. A mat was spread for the king and his family under a canopy of tapa, the native cloth.

Malietoa, the king, made an address. The natives sitting on the ground were grouped by their different villages, and it was not difficult to distinguish to what village each individual belonged, as every one had its particular costumes.

The girls and women of Apia wore red and white holokons, and black hats trimmed with a profusion of feathers. Some of them, wore shoes, but in every case the greatest attention was paid to the headgear. The costume of another village was of pink tapa. A kind of shaving or packing stuff of a light-grey color was twisted about their heads like a Turk's turban, and stuck with red hibiscus. Another wore wreaths of moss-color—the blossom which furnishes one of their favorite perfumes—hanging over and around their faces like a frame. There was, in fact, every conceivable combination of color and material. When the king had finished, other native speakers followed, and finally there was an address by an English missionary, who had worked for thirteen years among the New Guinea Islanders. He told something of these people, their habits and customs, as well as of his labors among them, and though he spoke in English and was obliged to stop every few sentences, to give an interpreter an opportunity to translate what he said, the Samoans all paid the strictest attention, and seemed much entertained and interested in all that he told them. It was a source of never-failing interest and pleasure to watch the play of emotion on their intelligent and expressive features. That there are native Samoans to-day laboring for the cause of Christianity in the benighted reign of New Guinea goes to prove that the Rev. Dr. Chalmer's appeal was not lost upon them. Between each address or talk a prayer was said and hymns were sung. Many of the tunes were familiar, such as "Hold the Fort." Of course, all the words were Samoan.

Every village in Samoa has its "Taupo," or village maiden. She is usually a high chief's daughter, but in any case she is always of high rank and commands the respect and admiration of the other girls of her village, and they treat her with all the deference due a leader. At any special function the Taupo is always dressed more elaborately than her companions, and on this occasion of "The May" the Taupo of Apia was without a rival. Her skirt was of fine mats trimmed with fringes and bunches of fine red feathers procured from native birds. With this she wore a bodice of red satin trimmed in perpendicular rows of a kind of husk somewhat resembling corn husk, but finer and more pliable. Each row ended in a loop, forming a ruching around the low neck. There were no sleeves; but the bodice was tied on over the shoulders with strips of the husk. On her head their was an arrangement of husks combined with light blue satin ribbon, the loops standing up high and alternating with gilt beads strung on wire. In front they were longer and had the effect of antennae. The entire costume was, to say the least, startling. But this barefooted daughter of a real aristocracy was evidently very proud of her appearance and sat under her royal canopy with Malietoa and his queen with all the grace and dignity of a grande dame at the opera. The queen herself was dressed very simply in a gray and red striped holokou. Like most of the others, she wore a hat, but no shoes.

The religious services closed finally with a hymn and benediction, and the natives were soon swarming over the malae like bees. There were laughter and greeting at every turn, accompanied by exchanges of gifts. Everywhere one was met with the utmost cordiality, and every one seemed desirous of making "the stranger" feel at home. They were loaded with presents of food, breadfruit, cocoanuts, bananas. The line however, had to be drawn when a huge roasted pig was presented.

Every one was saturated with cocoanut oil. A Taupo from one of the villages on the other side of the island, who was fairly reeking with this favorite perfume, had her hair stiffened to such a degree that it stood out like the petals of many colored flowers.

Not the least interesting event of the day was the meeting with Robert Louis Stevenson. He sat with the English missionaries during the service. He was exceedingly cordial and pleasant in manner. He is quick and alert in his movements, and does not give one the impression of such an invalid as he has been represented. His complexion is the pink and white of a child's. His hair, originally brown, is now somewhat gray, and he wears it long as represented in his pictures. In his wonderful eyes, however, lies the principal charm of a fascinating personality. Brilliant and ever changing they, one moment so dark as to give the impression they are black, flash out the next instant in all the blue of an azure sky. As he converses their expression is kindly, fierce and bored by turns, but keeping up a constant race with his brains they are never dull. Mrs. Stevenson is said to be eccentric. Be that as it may, she is a devoted companion to this man of genius, and the couple are reported to be more than usually congenial.

The Samoans are always at their ease, never awkward and under all circumstances courteous and polite to a degree. Uncivilized in customs and barbaric in dress they may be, but gentle and lovable as little children.—New York tribune.

WEATHER BULLETIN.

Probabilities Next 24 Hours.

Saturday, Nov. 17.—West wind, changing to south. Threatening rain. You will be safer with your Rigby coat along to-day. There is nothing equal to a "Rigby" for this season of the year.

Little Beginnings.

The steam which raised the lid of the kettle led a philosophic mind to utilize it for man's benefit. No one dreamed that we should now be dragged along by it at the rate of sixty miles an hour. When Perry Davis made a preparation for the medicinal use of his family, over fifty years ago, neither he nor any man imagined that it would now be sold in every land, and prove to be the PAIN KILLER of the world. The big new bottle, old price 25c.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Orders for changes in the reading of advertisements must be handed in to the Times office before 10 a.m. to insure insertion the same day. New advertisements, displayed, will be received up to 3 p.m. and small ads. until 4 p.m. Merchants and other patrons will aid us a great deal by observing these rules, as the work of re-setting requires time and care, and cannot be done satisfactorily when the paper is being prepared for press.

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THE BIBLE AS LITERATURE.

The Embodiment of Hebrew Thought and History for Centuries.

If we suppose, as we have good reason to do, that the Ten Commandments, in substance, though not exactly in their present form, date from the days of Moses, and that the fourth Gospel was written near the end of the first century, a period of over 15 centuries elapsed between the earliest and latest specimens of literature in this unique volume. During these fifteen centuries the people whose thought this library represents made great progress intellectually and spiritually. Ethical ideas developed from a negative to an affirmative form; from rules of social behavior to laws of a personal and spiritual character; from the principle of justice to the life of love. Intellectual conceptions of God developed from a stage in which the Eternal differed from the gods of the nations about chiefly in being regarded as a moral person, to a stage in which he was regarded as the supreme and only life-giving one, whose nature is love and whose life is love's service and love's sacrifice. This growing conception of God, life, character, is represented in a great variety of literary forms, by a great variety of writers of different intellectual types. This library of Hebrew literature comprises law, history, poetry, fiction, drama, philosophy. It contains a book of ancient prehistoric legends, several books of ancient laws, several of history, one beautiful idyl, one great epic, a book of sacred lyrics for private and public devotion, a domestic drama, a volume of moral apothegms disassociated from theological theories, several volumes of practical sermons and public addresses on political and social reforms, four unique books of biography, one of church history, a collection of letters unparalleled in literature, ancient or modern, and a volume of dream-literature as weird as anything De Quincey ever conceived. But running through them all, with growing clearness, is the message that God is in his world, that he is a righteous person, that he demands righteousness of his children and demands nothing else, and will help them to righteous lives and characters if they desire his help.

The fear that this conception of the Bible as literature will lessen reverence for it and weaken its hold upon the conscience and hearts of men is groundless. Its eventual effect will be the reverse. It will deepen reverence and increase affection. It enlarges our conception of inspiration. We see God not dictating to his amanuenses, but inspiring his affectionate and obedient children; and inspiring each child according to the child's capacity—stirring to higher activity, in one the memory, in another the conscience, in a third the imagination, in a fourth the dramatic conception of life—bringing in turn every faculty to a higher development and a diviner life. It enlarges our conception of truth. We see truth no longer with the literalist as mere conformity to fact. It is conformity to the eternal realities—that is, to God himself. There is no less truth in legend than in history, in drama than in narrative, in feeling than in seeing, in fiction than in fact. It enlarges our conception of the sacred writers, because our conception of man. We see them to be not human phonographs into whom God has spoken a message which they mechanically repeat. We see in them living men, of like passions as we ourselves, with the same hopes and fears, the same capacities and imperfections, the same vision of God, reflected in the same mirror and shrouded in the same mystery. As we see in ourselves the same essential spiritual capacity to discern God in nature, in life, in our own souls.—The Outlook (Evangelical).

ANISETTE.

A Favorite Cordial of Epicures Who Have Dined Heavily.

Anisette, as an allayer and preventer of colic, is now superseding the rag soaked in gin, with which misguided mammas used to fight Aeolus in his baby cave, and thereby, according to temperance reformers, insidiously inspire in the infant a taste for alcohol. Yet the anisette now in general use contains almost as much alcohol as gin, and unless mothers buy it from the most reliable and scientific druggists, it may do more of permanent harm than it does of present good. For though the plant from which it is distilled, Pompinella anisum, is a native of Europe and Africa, not of this country, a vast quantity of aniseed is made here, and most of it is not compounded under the best conditions, even when the real fruit of the plant is used.

Aniseed, or anisette, is a very ancient extract. It was extensively employed in the middle ages as a carminative medicine, and its delicate, aromatic oil was used in flavoring the cuisine of kings as far back as Charlemagne.

It has also for ages been a favorite article with professional destroyers of a variety of vermin, who used to disguise the repellant odor of certain poisonous baits by sprinkling them over with a strong solution of anisette.

The cordial of commerce is a compound of pure alcohol, aniseed and angelica, and the best of the berries are said to come from the shores of the Mediterranean. It grows spontaneously in Egypt and on nearly all the islands of the Grecian archipelago, especially on that one which is believed to have been the birthplace of the poet Homer, "the bling old man of Scio's rocky isle."

It is extensively cultivated for commercial purposes in Malta and Southern Spain, and it has the advantage, as a crop, of growing equally well on mountain and meadow, thus accidentally typifying the fact that it is equally meant for great and small, for grownups as well as babies.

As an after dinner drink a thimblefull of this ancient soother of digestive undulations is considered by connoisseurs to be just the thing, if the dinner has been a little too serious and heavy. The use of anisette in combination is growing.

Some even regard it as about the surest and quickest cure for the peculiar feeling that comes to some early in the morning when a man's head feels bigger than Mr. Richard Croker's "savings," and there isn't any need of the World's famous question, "Where did he get it?" Though, of course, like Tammany's guardian angel, he doesn't care to tell.—New York World.

POVERTY OF THE BLOOD.

A Condition that Gives Rise to Neuralgia, Severe Headaches, Heart Palpitation and Other Distressing Troubles.

Poverty of the blood is the plain English for what medical men term anaemia, and it is a condition that destroys the happiness of thousands and hurries many to an untimely grave. "Going into a decline," is an expression frequently heard in reference to those suffering from languor, heart palpitation, headaches, loss of appetite, etc., and it is but another method of saying that the trouble is poverty of the blood. To those thus suffering the following statement from Mr. Chisholm, of North Tyron, P. E. I., in reference to his daughter Lizzie, will point the way to renewed health: "About a year ago," says Mr. Chisholm, "my daughter took sick and wasted away until she was a mere skeleton. We tried the ordinary remedies at first but no help was had from them, and the family physician was called in. He treated her for about six months but without any apparent benefit. At this time she was confined to bed most of the time, her appetite was almost gone, and she was so weak that death seemed not far distant. To add to our sorrow and discouragement the doctor said he could do no more. We had often read of the cures following the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, but up to this time had not thought of trying them. The doctor's opinion was asked and he said by all means give the Pink Pills a trial; there is everything to gain and nothing to lose by doing so. We then began the use of the pills and by the time the second box was done we noticed a slight improvement, and slight as it was it renewed our hopes and encouraged us to continue the use of Pink Pills. From that time the improvement was constant and rapid. Lizzie is now the picture of health and no one looking at her would think she had ever been sick a day, to say nothing of having been almost at the bring of the grave. There is no doubt in our minds that had our daughter not taken Pink Pills she would not be alive to-day, and it is with feelings of gratitude that we recommend them to others." If your dealer does not keep Dr. Williams' Pink Pills they will be sent by mail on receipt of 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 by addressing the company at Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N. Y. Remember that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure where other medicines fail, and do not be persuaded to take either a substitute or an imitation.

GLOOMY CITY OF CANTON.

Some of Its Horrible and Peculiar Institutions.

From the five-story pagoda on the hill behind Canton, one looks down over the plain of the city, covered with the low-gabled houses, unrelieved by towers or any massive pues. Here and there the roof of a temple will raise itself slightly above its neighbors, but architecturally there is little of interest in Canton. The most interesting temple in the city is the pagoda of Five Hundred Gems. An old Chinese legend says that one day the great Buddha Yu Lai Foo, in passing through a wood, saw 500 bats "crouching on a large trunk of trees" (as a Chinese translator puts it), and by fasting and prayer he succeeded in converting them into genii, and allotted to each of them a place of worship in this temple. And here they sit in silent conclave, carved from wood, no two alike, and before each is an incense pot to receive the burning joss-sticks of worshippers.

The Temple of Horrors faces a crowded open market square. Along one side of it, open to the square, are displayed life-size wax figures representing scenes from the Chinese hell. The hell is nothing if not interesting, and the pleasure of novelty there must almost make up for the torture. In one scene are men immersed in boiling oil; in another women standing serenely while they are being sawn in two lengthwise.

The execution ground is called "the bloodiest spot in the world." Chinese criminals fare worse than those in any other country. The prisons are dark, unhealthful, unclean, and crowded. Many of the prisoners wear the "cangue," a heavy square, made of boards, with a hole in the centre through which the head is thrust. Wearing this, the prisoner can neither lie down, nor, in sitting, lean back against anything, nor can he convey food or drink to his mouth; but must depend upon the aid of his fellow-prisoners. Tortures are not as common now as formerly, though in the interior they are used to some extent. The two most common death penalties are the Little Cut and the Ling Chee, or Big Cut. The first is for murderers of the ordinary kind. They are gashed in 31 places before the final stroke. In the Big Cut, used for parent murderers, the skilful executioner keeps his victim conscious of his suffering till the 64th stroke of the sword. Gradually he is dismembered, till his head finally is severed. The tortures of other kinds are too horrible to describe, and victims are kept in agony for days before merciful death drops the bars and the agonized soul passes from the dreadful highway into the quiet pasture of death.

Outside the city is a large enclosure in which are long rows of what look like bath houses, except that they are built of stone. This enclosure is called "Examination Hall," and hither come students desiring to pass the second degree. It is a sort of national university, smacking a little of civil service requirements. The first degree is passed elsewhere, by young men of intellectual training, who then zealously try to fit themselves for this more difficult one. There are 11,616 cells, each containing one student, who is imprisoned here during the three days of his examination; and out of all these only 124 are passed. The examinations are biennial, and so great is the honor for the successful and so deep the chagrin of those who fail, that suicide is not uncommon among the latter. In each cell is a stone slab for a seat and another for a table, and in each row is a guard to prevent all egress from the cells. For three days the candidates work on their theses, then depart to await judgment. Later in life, when those who have passed have risen to positions of importance, they go to Pekin to attempt the third degree, which is the highest in the land and of great honor and prestige.

The queue is a national institution, a political necessity, as well as a thing of social custom. Young boys, whose queues are growing, have them pieced out with interbraided black or red silk. With the adult the braid, when undone, as often seen in the barber shops, is surprisingly luxuriant and glossy. The barbers shave the face, head eyebrows, nostrils and ears of their customers. Girls wear their hair in braids, and when they are grown, arrange it with oil in a stiff design behind, fastened with green jade pins. By using porcelain or carved wood neck-rests at night in place of pillows one hair-dressing will suffice for an entire week.

Throughout the city one sees only darkness and gloom. There are no smiles on the faces of the people, no merriment or lightheartedness, few games among the children. The streets are dark; so are the houses, and so, seemingly, are the temperaments and hearts of the people. To judge from the system of their empty religion, from their dreadful ideas of future and present punishment, their methods of legal procedure, and the customs of the higher classes, down to the unassuming amusements, the noisy, hideous theatres and plays of violence and horror that lure all classes of society—the Chinese nature seems to be morbid, fatalistic, and unenlightened with any element of joy.

Their uncouth exteriors are a fitting expression of their souls. Beauty is unknown here. In architecture, painting and sculpture, it is grotesque form, lurid color and demoniacal figure of god or devil that obtains. There is nothing graceful, light or uplifting in their art, no expression of ideal, no representation of love, mercy, grace, or peace, and no inspiration to higher things. Their bodies are not sun-kissed and rosy of hue, but of the dull, opaque tone of lifeless bronze. Their forms are not round and supple and sprightly, but emaciated, tense, and slow-moving. Life is a long, dark lane, with no orchards or meadows opening from it, no boughs laden with fruit, bending above it. The high walls of their own building debar the sunlight, and through the entire length of their pilgrimage there is but one resting place: that is at the end, and the end is to be reached only by a weary journey, and cannot be seen. Their tired eyes drop stolidly to the bare pavement; they bear in silence the load upon their shoulders and pass forever—these countless hordes of unknown ones—down the barren way of life.—The Churchman.

MYSTERIOUS MONAZITE.

An Important, Refractory, Lonely Mineral Found in North Carolina.

"What is monazite?"

Fifty times the question was put by a New York Sun reporter to as many of those shrewd New Yorkers who make handsome fortunes in small offices in Maiden lane and Burling slip and Cedar street and the regions roundabout, and 5 times, with more or less variations of accent, came the answer:

"Never heard of it."

Yet monazite is a commercial fact of importance; it is being talked of learnedly in learned societies; it is being quietly handled here in New York, while down in North Carolina there is a monazite boom of a veiled and secret sort.

Quiet, mysterious references have been made to it by quiet, sedate business men, but the limit of information has seemed to be soon reached. One Pearl street millionaire, who has handled oils for 50 years, informed his book-keeper last Monday that he was going down to North Carolina to buy a few square miles of land.

"What for?" asked the book-keeper.

"Monazite," replied the millionaire, and that is all the he could or would say.

Another old gentleman just around the corner on Pine street has sent his son-in-law to Germany, where the inner secrets of monazite are to be gathered. An agent for a shipping firm has been slipping around from point to point in North Carolina buying up all the monazite in sight.

There were millions in it. The market was "busted." It was used to deteriorate gold. It was a patent medicine. No one outside of two people, one in New York and one in Hamburg, knew what it was used for. It was an open secret and not worth talking about. Of such were the varying and contradictory hints and phrases that had floated into the reporter's ken, yet when it came to the simple question, "What is monazite?" the answer was almost invariably the negative one just quoted. Sometimes, however, it was accompanied by a half friendly pointer, such as "Go down and see Finkstein; he knows all about it;" or "Run over to Dr. Schwartzmann's place and ask him." And so by dint of mounting many dark and greasy steps, getting into all sorts of strange smelling laboratories, and by taking up leads and hints and indications, the following facts about monazite were secured:

Monazite is a strange, rare mineral found in that rich metallic heart of the Appalachian mountains that lie in North Carolina. Some year or so ago one of the gold mining companies down there discovered in their placers a deposit of small, brown crystalline sand which was quite unfamiliar to any of the miners. They sent a sample to their agent here in New York. The agent sent it to a famous German analytical chemist, by whom it was recognized as monazite. Up to that time it had only been found in small and scattered localities in Finland and Cornwall, Norway and Bohemia, and in such small quantities that only the richer laboratories had any specimens. It was not like anything else under the sun, and so the few brown octahedron crystals that had been bottled up were labelled monazite, or the "lonely" or "solitary" mineral. The composition of the mineral was even more curious, for it was found to contain six of these undefinable products known as "rare earths," and all ending in "ium," which is a peculiarity, it seems, of these imperishable dusts. What these dusts had gone through before arriving at the catalogued state of "iums" and "ites" can only be guessed at, but the inference is that they had been born in a period of intense cosmic energy, for they proved to be the most "refractory" things on record.

Chemists call things refractory when they can neither melt nor burn them back any further toward the point of elementary origin, and these earths would not go back at all. No matter how great the heat, they just became incandescent, and glowed with a brightness that was like that of the sun; but when the flame was turned off they were just rare earths, undestroyed "iums" as before.

It happened about this time that a certain illuminating company was looking for just such a material as monazite, and in correspondence heard of it. Investigations were made, experts were dispatched to North Carolina, and monazite was found by the ton. Along the river banks and in the river beds and at the bottom of gullies the brown crystalline sand was found, and bought and shipped to Germany. But it took a lot of sand to furnish the imperishable material in the shape that it was needed, and the price went up, until it reached $15 a ton, and from that up to $200 and over. Then the search for monazite was begun in earnest, and now in Alexander, Madison, Mitchell, Yancey, Burke, Polk, McDowell and Rutherford counties there is a monazite boom.

Common Sense

Should be used in attempting to cure that very disagreeable disease, catarrh. As catarrh originates in impurities in the blood, local appliances can do no permanent good. The common sense method of treatment is to purify the blood, and for this purpose there is no preparation superior to Hood's Sarsaparilla.

HOOD'S PILLS cure constipation by restoring peristaltic action to the alimentary canal.

LIPTONS' TEAS

Direct from the Sweet-Scented Island, Ceylon.
PURE! FRAGRANT! DELICIOUS!

The Finest the World Can Produce

SOLD BY ALL BEST GROCERS.

These celebrated Teas were awarded **Highest Honors at the World's Fair** and are famed the world over for their Exquisite Aroma, Delicious Flavor, Refreshing Qualities and Great Economy. One pound of Lipton's goes about as far as three pounds of the insipid, flavorless teas presently being sold as finest.

OVER 1,000,000 PACKETS LIPTON'S TEAS SOLD WEEKLY IN ENGLAND, IRELAND & SCOTLAND

They are used in almost every home in the Old Country. All your friends there drink them. Genuine only when supplied in "Original" air-tight canisters bearing the following:

Lipton Tea and Coffee Planter, Ceylon.

Sole proprietors of these celebrated estates in Ceylon: Dambatenne, Laymastotte, Monerakande, Mahadambatenne, Mooskelle, Poopprassie, Hanugalla and Gigranella. Shipping Warehouses—Colombo and Calcutta. Wholesale Stores—London (Eng.), Liverpool, Glasgow, Belfast and Dublin.

Wholesale Agents: SIMON LEISER & CO., VICTORIA, B.C.

IN SPITZBERGEN.

Story of Two Norse Whalers Who Wintered There.

Two hardy Norse whalers, says a correspondent, have recently returned to Tromsoe, after having been compelled to winter in Spitzbergen, and passing through some remarkable experiences. The men are named Sivert Brakmo, of Vardoe, and Johann Christiansen Oxmar, of Vesteraalen, who sailed in an open fishing smack from Vardoe on July 19, 1893, for Spitzbergen. They encountered terrible storms from the northeast, having to lay to in the Arctic ocean for nearly three days and nights. The men, nevertheless, reached the Stor Fjord, on the east coast of Spitzbergen, and subsequently sailed round South Cape to Ice Fjord, where Brakmo had a small fishing boat lying in Green harbor since the previous summer. At the locality named a German tourist steamer, named the Admiral, with a whaling vessel as tender, had arrived, and a whale which had been killed was handed over to the adventurous seamen. In addition they had shot seals and reindeer, and thus, with the whale blubber, had a full cargo.

The two men then started on the return journey from Hidlehook, where the Nordenskjold rescue hut and stores are situated. All went well until within five nautical miles of the Norwegian coast. They actually saw the giant spur of the North Cape looming in the rays of the midnight sun, and were congratulating themselves on the prospect of reunion with friends. Off the cape, however, a dead calm set in, the sure forerunner of a hurricane. The long rollers of the Atlantic caused the blubber in the hold to shift, nearl capsizing the craft. While trying to remedy this the hurricane burst upon them. The rudder was carried away, and, having to steer with an oar, nothing could be done but to turn the boat and run before the gale in a blinding snow storm. For two and a half days and nights the vessel ran before the gale into the Arctic ocean, and while speeding past Barents island sprung a leak. Brakmo and Oxmar decided to put into Green harbor, Spitzbergen, which they fortunately succeeded in reaching. Here the cargo was discharged, the leak repaired, the cargo reshipped, and they again set sail. But the ice pack had begun to set into the Fjord with alarming rapidity, and they had but just escaped from the bay when the ice collected around the boat and forced it on shore. Wintering in Spitzbergen was inevitable.

The men lived on board the boat until the middle of November. Twice they in vain attempted to reach Midlehook across the ice, and at last, on November 21, 1893, succeeded in doing so. Unfortunately, there was no food in the depot, and they only brought back a reindeer calf. For ammunition they had only blasting powder and no bullets, although they subsequently succeeded in cutting some of the last named articles from hard wood. They were out of matches, but obtained fire by inserting cotton in the barrel of a gun and firing the weapon. From November 21, 1893, till July 5, 1894, the two men sustained life on reindeer meat and snow water. They went to bed at nine o'clock and rose at six, but, being constantly at work, aver that during the whole time they were in the best possible health and spirits.

On July 5 of the present year they again reached Green harbor across the ice, where they found their fishing boat damaged, meat barrels broken and moorings gone. Here, however, they fell in with Captain Edward Johannesen, who supplied the pair with all they needed. They spent a month in repairing the fishing boat, sailed back to Midlehook, where they took aboard the winter's spoils. They then set sail once more for Norway, arriving on August 25, hale and hearty, in spite of their adventures. It appears that their boat had been taken for a wreck by the servants of an English yacht owner, Colonel Fielden, who had carried away the missing articles. Brakmo has lodged a complaint with the Stiltamtmand or provincial governor, claiming compensation for his losses from the British authorities.—Boston Herald.

SOUND AN ALARM!

Warn Old and Young of Approaching Danger.

When Energy of Body and Mind are at a Low Ebb, Use Paine's Celery Compound.

JOHN IRELAND.

"I felt something daily giving way, first a loss of appetite, and, as a consequence, a loss of energy of body and mind became alarmingly noticeable."

This statement of Mr. John Ireland, of Fergus, Ont., will remind a multitude of men and women living to-day, that they have the same alarming and unhappy experience.

It is your duty to sound an alarm: to warn old and young of approaching dangers. When energy of body and mind fails, breakers are ahead, and wrecks on the sea of life must follow.

It should be borne in mind that all individuals who are dyspeptic, nervous, sleepless, despondent, melancholic, that all victims of rheumatism, neuralgia, kidney and liver complaints, soon lose energy of body and mind; we find every nerve in the body affected and the brain is heavy and dull.

In order to meet such dangers effectually, there is only one sure and sensible mode of treatment—that followed by Mr. Ireland, which gave such grand results—the use of Paine's Celery Compound.

Mr. Ireland, whose reputation is vouched for by a Presbyterian minister, also by a justice of the peace, both of the town of Fergus, writes as follows:—"For the past four the thought, at times, occurred to me that I should, for the benefit of others, acknowledge the good your Paine's Celery Compound has done for my wife and myself. I am 70 years of age, and have lived temperately, never having used ardent spirits as a beverage, nor tobacco, yet I felt something daily giving away; first a loss of appetite, and as a consequence, a loss of energy of body and mind became alarmingly noticeable.

"I cannot tell how the Compound fell under my notice; but I bought a bottle which we thought relieved. After some months I bought two more, as we were relapsing; these removed all doubt about its efficacy."

Rev. R. M. Craig says:—Mr. John Ireland has been a resident of the county of Wellington about 25 years—that he taught school in the province for 30 years, that he is well known and respected, of good character, and worthy of the confidence of any with whom he may come in contact."

Mr. George Beatty, of Beatty Bros., says:—"I have been acquainted with Mr. John Ireland for years, and know him to be a good citizen and of more than ordinary ability and intelligence. His reputation is that of a truthful and reliable man."

Sit Now and Avoid Delay

"Coronas" $4.00 per doz., newest and most beautiful style of photo; better and more suitable than Xmas cards. Skene Lowe, Studio 63 Govt. Street.

BRIEF LOCALS

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in Condensed Form.

—Thanksgiving evening the Y. M. I. will give a dance.

—Ald. Harris will move at the next council meeting to introduce a by-law for the voters' list for 1895.

—If you can't keep your razor in order we can show you how. A new line of razors just opened at Fox's, 78 Government street. *

—Special facilities for making blank books and doing extra clasf and other superior binding at R. T. Williams & Co.'s, 28 Broad street. *

—Triumph lodge, No. 16, I. O. G. T., held its regular meeting in Blue Ribbon hall, Esquimalt, on Thursday evening. It is hoped that as many as can will be present next week, when a very good programme will be given.

—At Lowe's inlet recently one of the Chinese bosses married a klootchman. The ceremony was performed on Sunday and the celebration over the affair lasted all day. Rev. S. Moncardus, of San Francisco, who happened to be there, performed the ceremony, and the marriage license came all the way from Victoria.

—John Wells, a young Nova Scotian, died from the effects of exposure near Essington on October 27th. Wells and a companion were out together in a boat and ran on a sand bank in the middle of the Auxtall river. They had to remain there all night. Wells became chilled and feverish and was brought to Essington.

—At a meeting of the Sir William Wallace society held last night A. G. Hay delivered a lecture on "Scottish Poets." The historical and peasant poets were treated at length, but particular attention was paid to Joanna Baillie, the female Shakespeare. Some of the plays of this talented woman were acted in America and England by Edmund Kean and John Kemble. The works of Ramsay, Scott, Hogg and Burns were also dealt with.

—The recently organized branch of the Women's Council of Canada hold a meeting at the city hall on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Miss Wilson, who accompanied Lady Aberdeen on her recent trip, will be present and will deliver a lecture and aid the branch in completing organization. The members of all women's societies of the city are invited to be present. The members of the branch are enthusiastic and promise that theirs will be a splendid organization.

—The Liberal Association meeting at Philharmonic Hall last night was largely attended and the greatest enthusiasm was evinced. After a very full discussion of the question of the selection of opposition candidates a resolution was unanimously adopted appointing a committee of five to report the names of available and suitable men, from which two would be chosen by a convention or mass meeting of oppositionists to be subsequently arranged for. The committee will report to the association in four weeks.

—The Canadian-Australian liner Miowera, Captain Stott, sailed for Sydney and way ports at midnight last night. The vessel had a total cargo of 1700 tons, 400 of which was received here. The Victoria shipments included 1000 barrels of lime from Roche harbor, 50,000 feet of rough lumber from the W. P. Sayward mill here, 1500 sacks of feed, a large quantity of beer, salmon and other miscellaneous freight, among which was a sample shipment of hay. Among the freight received at Vancouver were 150 tons of Everett and Oregon paper, 200 cases of whiskey, a carload of frozen salmon from Westminster and a large number of general shipments. About all the cabin accommodations were taken up. Among those from Victoria were: Mrs. R. and Mrs. A. Seabrook, who are going to Honolulu on a pleasure trip, and W. H. Groves, H. P. Hodge, Mr. Hurd and E. McLean, of this city. The passengers booked for second saloon from Victoria were: J. W. Kalbert and A. Forrest, Melbourne; Thomas Leah, G. Aldrich and S. M. Boggs, Honolulu; James Burns, Auckland; O. T. Pace, Wellington; H. Redgrave, Mrs. Redgrave and Harold Redgrave, Brisbane; Mrs. A. Barne, Mrs. E. Shields and Mary Byron, Sydney; and A. Halfield, Mrs. Halfield, B. M. Halfield and M. and George Connolly, from Portland; F. and R. Kirstein, of Honolulu, and L. H. Bend, of South Bend.

—Teeth extracted, 50c. each. Dr. A. Humber, 93 1-2 Douglas street. *

—New line of hall stands and other useful furniture at Weiler Bros. *

—Alaska down comforts at Weiler Bros., will give the greatest satisfaction. *

—Why cough, while Bronchial Balsam cures coughs and can be obtained at Bowes' drug store, 27 Johnson street? *

—The Boscowitz is loading 50 tons of freight at the outer wharf. The shipments for the north are unusually heavy.

—Grand Chancellor Burns of the K. of P., has proclaimed January 27 Pythian Home day. The various city lodges have appointed committees to confer together for the appropriate celebration of the day.

—There will be a benefit entertainment at the Y. M. C. A. to-night in aid of the football club. The admission will be but ten cents, and as the programme is to be a good one there should be a good crowd.

—William Smith is charged at Essington with the theft of $250 from the safe of the Standard Canning company. The evidence was too slim to justify committal, and the case was remanded for the production of further witnesses.

—The usual Saturday evening Gospel temperance meeting will be held in the Methodist church, Herald street. Instrumental and vocal solos will be given and address by various speakers. The meeting begins at 7:30.

—The ladies' aid society of Centennial Methodist church will give the second of its series of entertainments in the school room of the church on Wednesday evening next at 8 o'clock. A programme of unusual excellence has been arranged.

—The regular meeting of Acme lodge, No. 14, I. O. O. F., will be held on Monday evening when the anniversary committee request all members having tickets to bring them in early so as to enable the committee to straighten up accounts and report to the lodge.

—Before the meeting of the first Victoria company of the Boys' Brigade held at the Y. M. C. A. last evening Dr. Ernest Hall delivered the first lecture in the St. John's ambulance course. The lecture was both interesting and instructive and there was a large attendance to hear it.

—John Bray has been doing wholesale thieving at Essington and vicinity. He was arested on October 27th and safely lodged in jail, but the jail did not prove burglar proof, and when they came to see him in the morning he was gone. The hearing of the case was adjourned, and the constables are again after Brady.

—Mr. R. J. Hawkey, who has been principal of the Spring Ridge school for some time, leaves to-night for Toronto to begin the study of medicine. Before leaving his school his pupils made him the recipient of two neat and appropriate presents accompanied by a flattering address. Mrs. Hawkey goes east with her husband.

—The ladies' aid society in connection with St. Andrew's Presbyterian church are making great preparations for their social to be held in the lecture room on the evening of the 27th instant. There will be a number of interesting items, as several musical friends are greatly interested in its success. Full particulars as to programme will be announced in due time.

—Before the fall you could get along somehow without a wrap, but now that the season is advanced a waterproof, Cape, ulster or jacket is a necessity. To-day you can get a very beautiful garment for very little money at Partridge's Lansdowne house, 80 Yates street, as he is going out of this line. He needs the room for his millinery department.

—"The Seven Devils of Society," upon which Rev. S. Cleaver, M. A., is about to preach a series of sermons in Metropolitan Methodist church, the subject of each beginning with a big D, are exciting much curiosity and speculation among the members of the congregation, as well as occasional attendants at the services. To-morrow evening the first of these discourses will be delivered.

—Victoria will be well represented at the performances of Mr. and Mrs. Kendall at Seattle. Among those who went over yesterday for the purpose of seeing them were A. W. Jones, Brian Drake, Lieut. Gordan, H. B. Rogers, Robert Cassidy and E. J. Palmer, James Dunsmuir and wife, Miss Maude Dunsmuir and Miss Harvey, who are on their way to San Francisco, planned to remain at Seattle for the performances as well.

—The English mail which was carried away by the Australian steamship Miowera left London on the night of November 3, and was less than thirteen days reaching here. The Miowera will very likely make Sydney in 20 days or less, giving that city an English mail in 33 days, which will be very close to the record. The mail came to America via New York, and special care was taken by the C. P. R. to give it prompt delivery.

—Mrs. McGovern, of Tacoma, the lady whose baggage and household goods were sent to China on the Empress of Japan by mistake, left for Tacoma on the City of Seattle last night. About all the lady accomplished was to tell several people what she thought of them, and a lot of other folks that she had told the several what she thought of them. All that can be done now is to have the property returned from China and have the baggage of Mrs. Nichols, which was left behind, forwarded to her by the next Empress.

Not a Day

Too soon to order anything you want MADE in the way of jewellery for Xmas presents. Remember Pennock & Lowe have the best workmen and best equipped workshop.

—Have you bought anything worth having during the last week? If not, come round and get one of those "Dickens" at Weiler's, 51 to 55 Fort. *

—Ready-to-wear clothes at any price, for any purpose and fitted to a nicety here. Time saved, money also. Here's economy. Cameron, 55 Johnson St. *

—An alderman has written a personal letter to inmates Copeland and McFadden of the Old Men's Home, admonishing them to be good in the future.

—Far West lodge, K. of P., has sent letters of condolence to P. S. R. Benson on the death of his wife, and to the family of the late brother J. B. Carmichael.

—The case of Ellen Burn, alias French Annie, charged with robbing John Delusto, will be called in the police court on Monday morning. The woman is still confined in the city jail.

—Court Robin Hood, No. 8100, A. O. F., will give a concert and dance at Fairall's Hall, Victoria West, on Thursday, Nov. 29. The affair is being looked after by a good committee and will be made a success.

—No one in Victoria won anything in the raffle at Tacoma on Wednesday gotten up for the benefit of the widow of the late George G. Chandler. The five winning tickets were held in Portland, Ellensburg, Seattle and Bucoda.

—The improved weather this afternoon will help to make the ploughing match in South Saanich a success. It is being held on the farm of Mr. William Thompson. A number are taking part and the contest will be a keen one. The two o'clock train from the city carried a number of visitors to the match.

—C. D. Rand, president of the Burrard Inlet & Fraser Valley railway company, which has a charter to build a line from here to Sumas to connect with the Northern Pacific, denies the truth of the rumor that an English company has purchased its rights and will build the road.

—There are $250 worth of books on the way here from the east for the public library. They are largely standard works and books of reference. The reading room needs attention, and Ald. Ledingham and others are doing all they can to secure papers and magazines for it.

—The City of Seattle arrived here last night at 8:45 o'clock and left again at 10 o'clock. She will be back on schedule time to-day. The City of Kingston will go to Tacoma Monday, leaving at 9 a.m. She will carry freight and passengers desirous of going through. The Kingston will be back on her run on Tuesday as usual.

The steamer Mischief is at Spratt's wharf awaiting orders to sail to Quatsino sound with Hans Johnsen and associates, who intend forming a little colony at that place. The party is composed of hardly and industrious men, who have come from North Dakota and intend to permanently locate in this province.

—A Meeting of the executive of the local council of Women of Canada will meet at the city hall on Monday, 19th inst., at 3 o'clock, to which the presidents of all ladies' organizations are invited. Miss Wilson, who accompanied Lady Aberdeen to Victoria, will meet the ladies and will be glad to answer any questions in regard to the new organization that any one present may desire to ask.

—There will be a popular concert at the Y. M. C. A. hall to-night in aid of the football club, at which the following programme will be rendered: Overture, Euphonic Orchestra; solo, Mr. Wheeler; trio, mandolin, violin and piano; recitation, Miss Strachan; club swinging, Miss Murray; piano duet, Misses Davey; recitation, Miss Dunnington; violin solo, Professor Wickens; solo, Mr. Firth; selection, Euphonic Orchestra.

—Ald. D. R. Harris has given notice of his intention to ask leave for permission to introduce a by-law to be known as the voters' list (1895) by-law, 1894. By virtue of an act passed last session the money qualification of householders who may vote in municipal elections was decreased from $120 to $60, and a large number of citizens, particularly young men, are now entitled to votes, and provision will no doubt be made for them in the measure which Ald. Harris is bringing forward.

—A San Francisco dispatch of this morning says: The tug Fearless has returned from the wreck of the British steamer Crown of England at Santa Rosa island. The captain says it is impossible to float the steamer. The bulkheads are all gone and the bottom of the starboard side is full of holes and the tide ebbs and flows through the hull. Captain Metcalf, Lloyd's surveyor, is now on his way back to this port. It is believed he will report the vessel a total loss.

—Manager Jamieson states that the advance sale for the performance of the Victoria amateur minstrels is one of the best the theatre ever had. Nearly every reserved seat has been sold for the first night. The company are having daily rehearsals, and will give a smooth performance. The singers include such old favorites as Ernest Pauline, W. Ralph Higgins, Fred Richardson and Mr. Brownlee. Several singers unknown to the general public as yet will also take part, and will surely win their spurs.

—Justices of the Peace Shotbolt and McMicking presided at the session of the police court this morning. John West was convicted of an infraction of the health by-law and fined $2.50.

—The proposed opposition steamship line between Seattle and Alaska is now an assured fact, and the steamer Willapa, belonging to the Straits steamship company, will be fitted out and put into condition for the run. She is expected to make the first trip about March 1, 1895.

—A telegram from Hot Springs, Ark., reports the death there of J. M. Buckley, formerly assistant general manager of the Northern Pacific railway, and one of the best known men in the Pacific Northwest.

Fifty Inch Melton Cloths
And Stanley dress tweeds, fifty cents per yard at Russell & McDonald's.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair.
DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

. . . THE . . .
Manchester House!
88 YATES STREET
SPECIAL LINES REDUCED FOR THIS MONTH.
Twenty doz. pairs Kid Gloves, usual price $1.00 and $1.25, reduced to 65 cents.
Berlin, Shetland and Andelusian Wools, 5 cents per ounce to clear.
Thirty doz. Ladies' Black Cashmere Hosiery, 25 cents per pair.
White Hemstitched Handkerchiefs 5 cents each.
White Embroidered Handkerchiefs, 12½ cents each.
DRESS GOODS.
Tweed Dress Goods, 56 inches wide, reduced to 50 cents per yard.
Melton Cloth 54 " " 75 " "
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MANTLE DEPT.
Our Jackets and Mantles are all German Manufacture, therefore We can warrant a Good Fitting Garment. Jackets from $3.00. Ladies' Capes with Beaver Trimmings, $6.00. Children's Ulsters from $2.50.
MILLINERY.
A choice line of Trimmed Millinery always on hand. Special styles in English Walking Hats and Sailors.
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This week is to increase the purchasing power of your dollar with the greatest values in Hats ever offered.
Hats formerly $2.50, all Sizes and Styles, now
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The Golden Rule Clothing Store,
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Are now prepared to supply the public at lowest prices with a choice stock of TURKEYS, GEESE, DUCKS AND CHICKENS. All poultry killed and dressed to order and delivered free of charge to any part of the city on the shortest notice. Note the address:
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Principal, MISS M. B. SHARP. 288 Yates St., opp. High School.
Instruction in all branches of Vocal and Instrumental Music (including Guitar and Mandolin), Theory, Musical History and Analysis, Instrumentation, Elocution, and Foreign Languages.
Classes in Theory, Musical History and Analysis, Hand Culture, Ensemble Playing. Recitals and Concerts are free to pupils of Conservatory.
Mr. Trevelyan Sharp (late of London, England), is in charge of the Violin and Orchestral department. Mr. Sharp has had thorough training and practical experience in preparing Principals, Chorus and Orchestra in Opera Overture, etc., and is open to engagements from Operatic and Choral Societies requiring a Musical Director. Prospectus on application.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

Some of Government's Pre-Election Extravagant Promises to Vancouver Citizens.

Large Amounts of Public Money Spent to Insure the Return of Davieism.

THIRD DAY.

Friday, Nov. 16.

The speaker took the chair at two o'clock.

Major Mutter rose to a question of privilege to explain his remarks, which had been misunderstood yesterday.

Hon. Mr. Davie explained that hon. gentlemen would give the reporters a much fairer chance if instead of turning their backs to the press gallery they would speak more towards the press gallery.

Mr. Kidd continued the debate on the address in reply to the speech. He could not endorse a great deal that had been said in support of the motion. In summing up the total expenditure since confederation he found that about $17,000,000 had been expended. Of this sum the Dominion government had supplied, including the graving dock account, about $5,400,000, and there had been borrowed about $3,500,000, leaving about $8,000,000 that had been raised in the province. Instead of a large proportion of the money being expended for roads, streets and bridges very little had been spent for these purposes. The premier compared the present government with preceding ones, but a fair comparison placed the present government at a dis advantage. In 1874 the revenue was $372,417 and the expenditure $581,353. It was true that the expenditure exceeded the revenue, but $200,000, or nearly two-thirds of the expenditure, was for roads, streets and bridges. The same was the case for the two following years. In 1877 the share of the revenue devoted to public works fell to about one-half, and the government then had the dry dock on their shoulders. In recent years, although the revenue has been increased three-fold, the relative proportion for roads, streets and bridges instead of being two-thirds or one-half, has decreased to one-quarter, and sometimes less, but never reaching one-third. In 1874 the cost of the civil service was $40,000, and by 1884 it had risen to $47,000, the increase being very fair. But during the next ten years it increased at an alarming rate, being $150,000 in 1894. The interest and sinking fund, without considering the amounts guaranteed, reaches $210,000, or nearly as much as the revenue from personal property and other taxes, which amounted last year to $324,000. So if the province keeps on as it is going the interest and sinking fund on our increasing debt will equal the revenue derived from taxes. He for one would watch carefully and prevent if possible the borrowing of money for things the result of which are doubtful. It would be a wise move to decrease the cost of the civil service and retrench as much as possible. He was sorry no such policy had been foreshadowed in the speech. He was not there to embarrass the government, but would give his support to any schemes that would bring about the prosperity of the province. He agreed with Mr. Rithet in his remarks that capital was necessary in the province, but he had no donbt that he would have to differ with him respecting the kind of capitalists that are required. The government in the past had not encouraged the right kind of capitalists, men who would build up the province on a solid basis. During his canvass he found that a number of men had gone to Howe sound and in good faith had spent their capital and time in improving their property. But they find now that they cannot get their products to market, having no roads. At the Surrey exhibition the provincial secretary deplored that there was so much good land lying idle, while farm products were being imported into the province. The hon. gentleman suggested that better methods of farming should be introduced. He (Mr. Kidd) thought at the time that better government should be introduced in the province.

Hon Col. Baker demed that he said anything about better methods of farming.

Mr. Kidd, continuing, said he believed railway building was good where it was necessary and where there was a probability of it paying. But the whole continent had had an experience with railway building that should make the people very careful about pledging the credit of the province. It was all right for men to get rich by the investment of their own capital, but it was a very different thing to make men rich by the investment of public capital. It was a very easy thing to get in debt. The province's debt now amounts to three and a half million dollars, and the people had derived very little benefit from the borrowed money. This borrowing mania was not only carried on by the provincial government, but by the Dominion government, the municipalities and individuals. The danger to the country from this borrowing mania had been pointed out in articles written for English papers by eminent writers. The amount raised for the sinking fund had to be raised annually, and should, as said by the hon. member for Dewdney, be placed in the expenditure account, and not be left out, as stated by the finance minister. This was a very hard country to start farming in, and therefore care should be used in inducing immigrants to come to the province. It would be cruelty to induce immigrants to come here if the government does not use different methods regarding the building of roads than they are using at present. He pointed out the advantages of inducing immigration from eastern Canada and the northern countries of Europe, the people of which are better suited for the country than other less desirable immigrants. He must congratulate the country on the acquisition of the Norwegians who had settled at Bella Coola, and he hoped that they were only the forerunners of many similar colonies. (Applause.)

Hon. Mr. Pooley congratulated the last speaker on his speech, which was a good one from the point of view held by the hon. gentleman. He also congratulated the mover of the address and all the previous speakers. It was a treat to the older members to hear speeches such as had been made yesterday. He also wished to congratulate the leader of the opposition, whom he was pleased to see occupying the position that he does. The last speaker took a rather gloomy view of the outlook. It is true that some three and a half million dollars had been borrowed, but it must be remembered that there was a large sinking fund to the credit of these loans, and besides this the government buildings loan had not been expended. He contended that the proportion of the civil service salaries to the revenue in 1874 was 46 1-2 per cent., whereas in 1894 it was 33 per cent. It was highly necessary to keep up the efficiency of the civil service and the administration of justice, of which all were proud. It would be a costly experiment to place less efficient men in the offices for the sake of curtailing the expenses. The chief cause of the deficit was the falling off in the land sales. This was not the fault of the government, it having been the wish of the house that the land act should be changed, putting a stop to the sale of land. Therefore if money had to be borrowed to carry on necessary work in the province it was not the fault of the government. It was necessary to borrow money to build roads for the development of the province, and it was hoped when these settlements were developed the revenue would pay the interest on the loan.

Mr. Kitchen could not look at matters as the last speaker did, but was inclined to agree with Mr. Kidd. He only hoped that the senior member for Victoria (Mr. Rithet), who had an unimpeachable character as a business man, would put some of his business ability into the government, and have the province placed on a good footing. According to the balance sheet, the debt of the province was increased some $704,000 last year. The government had not only used the general revenue, but they had also trenched on the parliament buildings loan. It was impossible for them to have overexpended $692,000 without having trenched on that loan. The taxation of the province had not been decreased, but the land sales had decreased. The government knew that the lands were not for sale, and they should not have put an amount in the estimates as the estimated revenue from land sales. It was just a scheme to try to make the people believe that the revenue would reach $1,058,000 and that the government would have that amount to spend. It was estimated that the revenue would be $1,594,000, but all that had been received was $821,000. No one could look at such a statement without having gloomy forebodings. As had been said, it was not only the province that was borrowing. Municipalities and individuals were doing the same. The people were mortgaged to death. It was no wonder that all were poor. It was impossible to earn enough to meet the interest charge. When they saw the financial depression creeping on us the government should have economized. When times were good business men could afford to make lavish exependitures, but when there was a depression they always economized. In the public accounts were there any signs of retrenchment during dull times? Far from it. Instead of retrenchment you find unwarranted expenditures. If the country had spoken on these questions it was through such constituencies as the hon. the president of the council represented; constituencies for which there are two members for five hundred voters. Many members on the opposition side of the house represented individually one thousand and more voters. An examination of the voters' lists would show that the twelve opposition members represented but 350 fewer voters than the twenty-one government supporters.

Hon. Mr. Davie—How many did not vote?

Mr. Kitchen—The hon. gentleman would have been pleased if the voters in all the constituencies had not voted, as was the case in his district. Referring to the question of finances, it would be found that a very large amount had to be set aside for interest and sinking fund, and from the speech the members knew that they had to face another loan, which meant more interest and sinking fund. There was $700,000 to meet at the end of June, and no doubt that amount had been materially added to since that date. If a million dollars were borrowed it would leave very little for the development of the province. The province had received very little benefit from previous loans. The money had been frittered away. The member for Cassiar (Captain Irving) knew that there was very little produce coming out of the Fraser river valley this year. If it had not been for the floods the capacity of the steamers would not have been sufficient to carry the produce. As it was there was not enough to pay the owners of the steamers.

Captain Irving—That's right.

Mr. Kitchen—There has been no grain produced from the seed distributed by the government.

Hon. Col. Baker—It was fodder seed, not grain seed, that was distributed.

Mr. Kitchen—Yes, they got a lot of rotten green stuff. The government lacked business capacity, or rather did not show any in the distribution of the seed. The distribution of seed was left to politicians and government candidates. One of the distributors was Mr. Cawley, the government candidate for Chilliwack riding. That gentleman, unless he possessed an unusual amount of backbone, could not refuse any requests for seed, no matter whether the party making the request was entitled to any. Mr. Ladner, who was not a candidate for political honors, refused a number of requests, but it required a good deal of backbone for a candidate to refuse favors to his constituents just before election.

Dr. Walkem—How is your backbone?

Mr. Kitchen—My backbone is pretty stiff, as you all know. The premier had stated that the return of the government was due to extravagant statements made by the opposition. The hon. getleman himself could not boast of very clean skirts in that matter. The government had promised the people all kinds of things. Where were the bridges that were to be built and the money that was to have been spent to help the people to tide over the hard times? He could see now why the money had not been spent. It was because there was no money in the treasury. It was for the house to say which was the most important, the farming lands of the Fraser valley or the few dollars in gold that were being taken out of the banks of the Fraser by hydraulic mining. The gravel washed out by the hydraulic miners was filling up the bed of the Fraser, and the farmers might continue to make dykes forever in vain. A few years ago steamers could go up the river as far as Yale as late in the year as Christmas; now navigation closes early in the fall. He would again ask which was the most important, the farmers or the few dollars' worth of gold taken from the banks? A few samples of the kind of economy practiced by the government could be gleaned from the public accounts. Take, for instance, advertising. The Vancouver World had been paid $800 for advertising the voters' lists of Vancouver and New Westminster. He would like to know why the New Westminster lists should be advertised in a Vancouver paper.

A Member—Don't you know?

Mr. Kitchen—Well, I might know. The Colonist was also paid for advertising the Vancouver list, and the Westminster News, started at election times, also published the New Westminster list and was paid other large sums for advertising. Then the Vernon News was paid $500 for advertising the Vernon list and the Vancouver World was also paid for publishing this list. It looked very much like subsidizing. If the government were in an economical mood why did they pay $500 for revising the list of the little district of Chilliwack when the work could have been well done for $200. He could go on with examples such as these through the whole of the public accounts. During the Fraser river relief expedition, although there were full crews on the boats, including pursers, the provincial secretary was accompanied by a secretary, and both were paid so much a day and their travelling expenses. What he had mentioned was not all that the government papers had received for advertising. There was another item of $11,000 divided among them, which was a very steep item and a pretty good sop for the papers. At New Westminster W. B. Townsend was being paid as collector of votes and was receiving a second salary for distributing seed. J. Wise was paid $10 a day for taking a pleasure trip up the Fraser to see the submerged farms, and a civil engineer was paid $203 for taking the high water marks. All that engineer did was to paddle around in a canoe and cut in trees the words, "High Water Mark, 1894." These were a few samples of government economy. The government raised the old cry that the decrease in revenue was caused by the formation of new municipalities. As a matter of fact no municipalities were formed during the fiscal year 1893-94. Before closing he might say that it had cost the country $17,000 for the revision of the voters' lists, which was another pretty steep item. He agreed with the member for West Lillooet. Mr. Smith, that the old settlements should be developed. There were many settlements that had been in need of roads for years. He would like to know how the premier could make out that there was no deficit.

Hon. Mr. Davie—I did not say so.

Mr. Kitchen—I took it down just as you said it. The house should be provided with a statement of receipts and expenditure since June 30th, so that the members would know just how the province stood. Just a word to the member for Nanaimo district (Dr. Walkem). That hon. gentleman had stated that the independents came to the house with a tag on their heads, with the words "To let, unfurnished apartments." In 1890 he had heard Dr. Walkem say that he did not know which side to take, so he was an independent. Did he have that "To let, unfurnished apartments," tag on his head? (Laughter and applause.)

Hon. Col. Baker paid the usual compliments to the mover and seconder of the address and the opposition on their choice of a leader. The new leader had never engendered a bitter debate, although always taking advantage of any weak spot in the armor of the government. He could speak for the whole of the government side of the house in wishing the hon. gentleman long life and prosperity in his present position. He referred to the opposition attack as being a weak one, and suggested that it was not weak on account of the want of brains but on account of the want of ammunition. If the revenue of this province had decreased so also had the revenue of surrounding countries, brought about by the depression in trade. He contended that the province was paying 3 per cent. for money and deriving 20 per cent. The hon. member from East Yale was badly posted regarding the mining interests, but would probably know better after having attended a few meetings of the mining committee. The matter had been thoroughly threshed out, and it would be dangerous to change the present act. The question of surface rights was being considered by the government. The miners at present had all surface rights as long as they used them for mining purposes. The trouble was that experts in different parts of the province disagreed as to mining rights. He denied that any favoritism was shown in the choice of distributors of seed in the Fraser river valley. Those appointed were not asked their political leanings. In fact government supporters protested that many oppositionists were being appointed. Mr. Cawley was appointed because he was the reeve of Chilliwack and in all cases he had acted through the reeve. The action of the government had saved the stock of the Fraser river valley, and he had had letters from settlers stating that the crop of fodder was better than it had been in previous years. If the member for Chilliwack had attended the exhibition in his own district he would have seen many roots raised from seed provided by the government. He contended that the government had not squandered money in the relief of the settlers whose crops were ruined by the floods. There was very little time, and the government had to act quickly.

Mr. McPherson said it would be a very poor address where fault could be found with everything in it. All could agree with the remark of Mr. Rithet that the province should be developed. But in placing capital before labor he was placing the creature before the creator. The province would never be developed if capital was placed before labor. The government should build roads into the districts where there is land open to settlement, but in the district into which the member for Lillooet wanted roads to be built the land was already taken up. He referred to Pemberton Meadows. What was needed was the development of the lands in the vicinity of present settlements and the settlers should not be placed in the remote parts of the province. In a country like this where money is sent out for goods that can be raised here, the government should bring about some means for raising these goods in the province. The member for Cowichan had given him to understand that the farmers could not raise enough for their own wants, but the government has to deal out charity to them in the way of road building. This was a very serious state of affairs, and the government should endeavor to remedy it. Every government did not have to meet the country with a deficit as had been stated. In the colony of New Zealand the provision made last year was sufficient to meet the expenditure. All would have been glad if the government of British Columbia could have presented a similar statement at the opening of this session.

Mr. Smith explained his remarks in regard to Pembertop Meadows. What he said was that there was a lot of land open to cultivation and roads were necessary to allow the farmers to bring their products to market.

Mr. Booth paid a compliment to Mr. Rithet on his maiden speech and the government on having such a supporter as Mr. Rithet. He thought there should be a limit to the collection of the revenue tax. He knew men over 80 years of age who were paying the tax. The government should take this matter under advisement. He congratulated Mr. Semlin on his promotion to the position of leader of the opposition, and hoped he would long remain in that position. (Laughter.) The main reason why the last house took the ground that the Nakusp and Slocan railway should be built was not for the development of the country, but if the road had not been built the trade of the country would have been deflected to the south. It was different with the Nicola Valley railway, a road for which there was no hurry. The government had not put the province's money into the scheme, they had just endorsed the notes of those who had put their money in the scheme. The reason why the people of Vancouver Island had returned government candidates, was because the opposition did not have a platform. It is true several platforms were framed, but they all differed. There was no need to discuss the redistribution bill, as the people had endorsed that at the election. The people of Victoria had endorsed the government and Vancouver had opposed the government. If certain public work had been the other way he had no doubt the election would have been the other way. He suggested that the cities were controlled by expenditures. If the members of the opposition considered the position of the province as it was 25 years ago and its position to-day they must see that the money expended had done much good.

Mr. Williams said, on getting up to make his first speech, he would follow on the line of the members of the government and congratulate the opposition on their selection of a leader. Mr. Semlin was respected by members on both sides of the house. He had also to congratulate the mover of the address on the manner in which he had performed his duty. All recognized in Mr. Rithet a man of ability, no matter what his political leanings were. He had been led astray in politics, and for that they felt sorry for him, recognizing at the same time that if he had taken the other side he could not have been elected in Victoria, irrespective of his ability. The ablest man could not have been elected in Victoria had he opposed the government. The government could not be congratulated on the manner in which they had obtained their majority. That majority had been obtained by raising the sectional cry, for which the government was responsible. They could not say that the sectional cry had not been raised in Victoria. He could show by the papers that the sectional cry had been raised in Victoria by the government candidates and other members of the party. The opposition members were not going to let the members of the government sit still with their hands folded and say "let bygones be bygones; let's start with a clean sheet."

Captain Irving—Oh! you are talking to the gallery.

Mr. Williams—The member for Cassiar is no doubt an excellent member and quite an acquisition to the government party. He shows that he takes a deep interest in what is going on, interrupting the members, no doubt to obtain information. When he asks the opposition members for information by interrupting them, he comes to the proper place, the fountain head of information. Mr. Williams read a number of extracts from the speeches of Hon. Mr. Turner, Hon. Mr. Higgins, Mr. Rithet and others from the Colonist, which he contended were nothing more nor less than a cry of sectionalism. He had no confidence that men who made such remarks would perform their duties in the interests of the whole province. Men who made such intemperate and unpatriotic remarks would not work for the province as a whole. It was that cry that had elected the government. He was surprised that any member from a constituency outside the immediate vicinity of Victoria could have any confidence in such a government. The redistribution bill was based on sectionalism. Why was not that bill framed for the province as a whole and applied to the province as a whole? The principle adopted for the representation of the cities, one member for every 4000 people, was the right principle. Why was not the same principle applied to the districts outside the cities? Although the Island was not one-sixteenth as large as the Mainland, the Island districts outside the cities had one representative for every 733 persons, while the Mainland districts outside the cities only had one representative for every 1133 persons. Is this just? Why should the Island have more representation than the Mainland? The principle was unjust, and showed that the act had been based on sectionalism. The act was framed to keep the government in power against the will of the people. The 21 government supporters represented 11,855 voters, while the 12 oppositionists represented 11,513 voters, so that the government although they had a majority of 9 in the house of 33, only represented 342 more voters than the opposition.

Hon. Mr. Turner—How about the number of votes that were cast?

Mr. Williams—The figures that I have given are correct. If you can get any comfort out of manipulating the figures in any other way, all right. The people of Vancouver condemned the government for their extravagance in building the government buildings. Such a large expenditure was not even justified in a case of necessity in such hard times. They were built, it was said, to draw tourists and anchor the capital in Victoria. A rather expensive advertisement, was it not? That expenditure had to be incurred to obtain for the Mainland the little justice it received in the redistribution bill. The Victoria representatives refused to grant the Mainland that little justice until the capital was anchored in Victoria. Some might say this was jealousy on the part of Vancouver. Nothing of the kind. He assured the members that Vancouver did not want the capital. If it was to be moved it should be removed to some point in the interior. It was not a benefit to the public for the province to build railways for private individuals. The attorney-general made a liberal use of the Nakusp and Slocan railway commission report during the campaign. He said that the commissioners had decided that the new scheme for assisting the railway was better than the scheme at first proposed. He, Mr. Williams, had pointed out that the commission made no such finding. When he pointed this out he was accused of attempting to heap slime on the learned judges that composed that commission. The government must be pretty poorly off when the premier of the province went around falsifying and attempting to extend the finding of a royal commission. The attorney-general had stated that Mr. Graham, the member for East Yale, owed his election to the fact that the election was held later than the other elections. This had just a contrary effect, and worked entirely the other way. Many of the voters, knowing the government had been returned, would vote for the government candidate, particularly as he was a cabinet minister. The government had

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Nearly in Despair,

and had about decided to sit up all night in my easy chair, and procure what sleep I could in that way. It then occurred to me that I had a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. I took a spoonful of this preparation in a little water, and was able to lie down without coughing. In a few moments, I fell asleep, and awoke in the morning greatly refreshed and feeling much better. I took a teaspoonful of the Pectoral every night for a week, then gradually decreased the dose, and in two weeks my cough was cured."

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never explained why the floods prevented the elections from being held in Kootenay and Yale but did not prevent them from being held in Cariboo. One reason was, that if they had been held at the same time all the ministers could not have been in the various districts to help their candidates out of their difficulties. The member for North Victoria, Mr. Booth, had stated that the agriculturists in Ontario had always supported the government. How was it that the agriculturists of British Columbia did not support the government?

Hon. Mr. Davie—Sectionalism.

Mr. Williams—Sectionalism, I hear. Yes, sectionalism, raised by yourself. Outside of the cities, the only member on the government side who represented a municipality, was the hon. the chief commissioner of lands and works, and that is explained by the support the hon. gentleman received from the C. P. R. The people of the rural municipalities voted against the government because they are independent of the government. The districts that were dependent on the government for improvements were more apt to vote for the government. If North Kootenay was divided into municipalities the hon. gentleman who represented that district would not be a member of the house. Another reason of their success was that the government controlled the papers of the interior. He would not say that the government had an interest in them. One of these papers was the Vernon News. The voters' list was published by that paper but was printed, he believed, in Vancouver. The proprietor, not knowing much about the business, did not know what to charge the government, so he went to a friend for advice. The friend advised him to charge $500. According to the public accounts he took the friend's advice and the government paid the bill. He was sorry to see that no mention was made in the speech respecting a new land registry act. This was a necessary piece of legislation. The present act was dangerous, and unless changed much loss would result to the property owners of the province. The act might be a very good one for the legal profession, but it was a very bad one for the people as a whole. He did not think there were two opinions regarding the desirability of having the present act changed. He was also sorry that there was an absence of any mention in regards to doing away with the mortgage tax, against which many petitions had been presented to the government. Of course while the finances were in their deplorable condition, the tax could not be done away with. Now about the promises made by the government previous to the election. Where is the dry dock that the government was going to build for Vancouver? Or was that just a bait for the votes of the people of Vancouver? The World published a very elaborate picture of it, and one of the government candidates had a written promise from the premier that the government would support the project. As an honest man the attorney-general should carry out the promises he made previous to the election. Neither does the speech make any reference to the normal school or the university the government was going to build at Vancouver. He hoped that these promises would be carried out. If the attorney-general has forgotten them he can have a copy of them, as they were all published in the Vancouver World, a paper the veracity of which is not questioned by the government. The World also stated that the Nakusp and Slocan railway bonds would only bear 3 1-2 per cent., and now we are told that they bear 4 per cent. Why is the country saddled with another one-half per cent. when is was not necessary to do so to obtain par for the bonds? It was just done to obtain money to tide over the present difficulty. He did not think it was necessary for him to refer to what had been said by all the previous speakers but—

Hon. Mr. Davie—Oh, go on. We are getting interested.

Mr. Williams—We will try to make it very interesting for you before the session is over. It has been said that the opposition had no policy. He did not care for a policy. What they should do was to carry on the business of the province as economically and as efficiently as possible. The money should be used more economically and made to go further. One of the objections he had to the government was that they did not do this. Reference had been made to the Lillooet road and the member for that district had said that the government should build roads to settlements that had already been made. He agreed with him there. It had been said that four million dollars had been spent, but the Lillooet road had not been made. The president of the council considered a comparison of the accounts of 1874 with those of 1894 as unfair, and that if the salaries were cut down the province would not get efficient service. This might apply to new officers, but not to the old officers. If the old officers were efficient on a smaller salary in 1874 why should they not be efficient on a smaller salary at the present time? Then as to the land sales. Surely the government must have known that the sales would fall off. They knew that the act had been passed. The amount should not have been placed in the estimates. It shows the incompotency of the government. A prudent business man would not depend upon an amount that he knew he would not get, and he would make his expenditure accordingly. He had not been elected by Vancouver to raise the sectional cry, but had been sent to the house to use what little ability he had to legislate for the whole province. The word sectionalism should never be heard in the house, neither should the words Island and Mainland except to denote two parts of a united and happy province. He would always be happy to support any measure tending to the general prosperity and welfare of the province. (Loud applause.)

Hon. Mr. Martin said there was no sectional feeling in the interior of the province, it was started in Vancouver. A convention was held at Kamloops which was attended by one Major-General Twigge.

Mr. Williams—And your candidate Mr. Tatlow. (Laughter.)

Hon. Mr. Martin, continuing, said the very cool reception the delegates to that convention had received at Kamloops would prevent them from proposing another such convention. He was proud of the support he had received from the C. P. R., and hoped that those and all his other constituents would support him again. He would like to ask Mr. Williams where he would be if it were not for the C. P. R. He would not be in Vancouver practicing his profession as he was.

Mr. Williams explained that in referring to the C. P. R. who had supported him in the recent election, he intended to congratulate the chief commissioner for having received that support.

Hon. Mr. Martin moved the adjournment of the debate, which was carried.

Hon. Mr. Davie introduced bills for the benefit of mechanics and laborers, to confer limited civil jurisdiction on stipendiary and police magistrates and to amend the license act.

The speaker drew the attention of the members to section 305 of the tenth edition of May, which provided that the proper time for explanations was after the hon. gentleman who had the floor had sat down, unless the speaker gave way.

The opposition proposed that the house should sit on Saturday, but the government would not listen to it and the house adjourned shortly after 6 o'clock.

NOTICE OF MOTION.

Mr. Kellie—On Monday, to ask leave to introduce a bill intituled "An Act respecting the incorporation of tramway, telephone and telegraph companies in West Kootenay district."

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

The present session, although it opened very quietly, promises to be one of the liveliest in the history of the province. As shown in the debate of the last two days, the opposition numbers among its members several strong men who will keep the government guessing to explain their misdoings. Mr. Williams has proved himself a match for the attorney-general, whose lawyer sharpness has in the past enabled him to sneak out of some very close corners. The finance minister will have to make himself better acquainted with the public accounts, or he will find during the session, as he has in fact already found, that Mr. Prentice knows more about accounts than he does. Of course the finance minister has always depended upon the officials of his department to keep him posted, but they cannot be behind him all the time. The ability of Mr. Semlin and the other members of the opposition to cope with the government has never been questioned. On the whole, as Mr. Williams said, the opposition will make the session an interesting one.

The hon. Theodore has always been notorious for having an unusual amount of cheek, but even those who have known him longest could hardly believe their ears when they heard him say that the fact of the election being held in East Yale several days after the elections on the coast, had caused the defeat of the late chief commissioner, Mr. Vernon. Everybody who knows anything about the facts knows that Mr. Vernon would have been terribly snowed under had the election been held on the same day as the others. The government knew that Mr. Vernon could not be elected, but as one of them remarked in the market hall on the day of the election, they thought he might be saved if the election was held later, when the people would know that the government had been sustained and might think it to their interest to return a cabinet minister. But the people of East Yale knew Davie and his gang too well.

It was known on the coast that the government went to extremes to try and win a few seats on the mainland, but the people were hardly prepared for the revelations made by members in the house yesterday afternoon. What could be nearer bribery than placing a lot of seed in the hands of the government candidate for Chilliwack, Mr. Cawley, for distribution among the farmers of that district, or sending a lot of seed into East Yale district on the day previous to the election, to say nothing of the dry dock, university and normal school that were promised to the people of Vancouver? In fact, something was promised to about every settlement in the province. It is needless to say that not one of these promises has been carried out, for the simple reason that so much money was wasted previous to the election that there was none left to carry on the necessary works. With these revelations for the first few days, the public may well ask what a two months' session will bring forth. One thing is certain, the province will be called upon to pay pretty dearly for the return of Davie & Company.

The bill introduced yesterday by the attorney-general to confer limited civil jurisdiction upon stipendiary and police magistrates is known as a small debts act. According to the bill magistrates will have the same jurisdiction as justices of the peace and jurisdiction in actions in any kind of debt where the sum demanded does not exceed one hundred dollars, and any person desirous of taking proceedings may reduce his claim by crediting payment, or by abandonment, so as to bring his demand within the jurisdiction of the magistrate. The forms and rules provided under the county court jurisdiction act, 1885, apply to the small debts court. Provision is also made for garnisheeing debts and issuing judgment summonses.

According to the bill for a revision of the statutes, the lieut.-governor in council may issue a commission to one or more persons empowering them to revise and consolidate the acts of the province. No limit is placed on the amount to be expended for the purpose.

The act for the benefit of mechanics and laborers gives employes, contractors and architects a lien on any works on which they are employed. Contractors and sub-contractors shall not receive anything under a lien until employees and suppliers of material have been paid. A lien expires thirty-one days after the completion of the works, unless in the meanwhile a lien is filed in the government office. This lien shall also expire in thirty days unless proceedings are commenced to realize on it. Contractors shall file with those for whom they are doing the work a statement containing the names of their employes and the amount due them. When improvements are being made to mortgaged premises the liens shall be prior to such mortgage if the work is done at the request of the mortgagee. If a judge considers that the improvement justifies it he may order the premises sold at an upset price equal to the value of the premises before the improvements were made, and the amount realized above the upset price shall be liable to the lien. The lien holder shall also have a lien on moneys due by the owner to the contractor.

WALTER BAKER & CO.
The Largest Manufacturers of
PURE, HIGH GRADE
COCOAS AND CHOCOLATES
On this Continent, have received
HIGHEST AWARDS
from the great
Industrial and Food EXPOSITIONS In Europe and America.

Unlike the Dutch Process, no Alkalies or other Chemicals or Dyes are used in any of their preparations. Their delicious BREAKFAST COCOA is absolutely pure and soluble, and costs less than one cent a cup.
SOLD BY GROCERS EVERYWHERE.
WALTER BAKER & CO. DORCHESTER, MASS.

AIDS DIGESTION AND IMPROVES THE COMPLEXION
ADAMS' TUTTI FRUTTI
Allow no imitations to be palmed off on you.

RUPTURE More CURES have been effected by my Truss, with perfect ease to wearer, than by all other devices combined. They retain largest Ruptures under severest strain. A system of fitting has been perfected the last 25 years, fully equal to personal examination by mail. 27 patents to overcome DEFORMITY. Ill. book free. CHARLES CLUTHE, 134 King St. W., Toronto.

To The Public.

Having purchased from Mr. S. F. McIntosh his coal and wood business, I am prepared to deliver to any part of the city.

No. 1 Dry Cordwood $3-50 per cord.
Best Wellington Coal at $7 per ton.

Terms, Spot Cash. Prompt and careful delivery. Full weight and measure guaranteed.

The above will be carried on in connection with my present business at the Rock Bay Lumber Yard, which will be known in future as the ROCK BAY COAL, WOOD AND LUMBER YARD.

Soliciting a share of your esteemed patronage, I remain, yours faithfully,
EWEN MORRISON.
Office and yard, end of Rock Bay Bridge. Mills, Sidney, B.C. Telephone 569. nov6-tf

EDUCATIONAL.

VICTORIA COLLEGE,
BEACON HILL PARK.
(LATE CORRIG COLLEGE.

The Leading Day and Boarding College for Boys north of San Francisco. Modern and fully equipped college buildings, fronting on the Park and Straits.

First-class Teaching Faculty—British University Graduates. University, Professional Commercial and Modern Courses.

Reasonable fees. Cricket, football, swimming, athletics, etc. For spring term entrance apply
PRINCIPAL J. W. CHURCH, M.A.
fe13 a,m,tf;w 1y]

Autumn term begins MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 10th, 1894.

MUNICIPAL.

Municipal Elections, 1895.

HOUSEHOLDERS' QUALIFICATION.

All persons wishing to qualify, under the above qualification, as voters for the ensuing municipal elections for the year 1895, in accordance with clause E of section 37 of the Municipal Amendment Act, 1894, can do so by calling at the assessor's office, City Hall, and making the necessary declaration on or before the 30th day of November instant.

WM. W. NORTHCOTT,
Assessor.
City Hall, Victoria, B.C., November, 1894.

NOTICE.

Fort street, between Douglas and Blanchard is closed to public traffic. By order
E. A. WILMOT,
City Engineer.
Tuesday, October 23, 1894.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Government Street, between Fort and Yates, and Yates Street between Government and Broad, are closed to public traffic.
E. A. WILMOT,
City Engineer.
Victoria, B. C., August 27th, 1894.

NOTICE.

Herald Street between Government and Douglas Streets is closed to public traffic.
E. A. WILMOT,
City Engineer.
October 2nd—tf.

NOTICE.

Douglas Street, from Pembroke Street to King's Road, is closed to public traffic.
E. A. WILMOT,
oc8-tf City Engineer.

NOTICE.

Yates street from Langley to Wharf is closed to traffic till further notice.
By order.
E. A. WILMOT,
oc9-tf City Engineer.

NOTICE.

Bastion Street, from Langley to Wharf, is closed to traffic till further notice.
By order,
E. A. WILMOT,
oc9-tf City Engineer.

NOTICE.

Langley Street, from Courtney to Yates Street, is closed to public traffic till further notice.
By order,
E. A. WILMOT,
City Engineer.
Victoria, October 15th, 1894.

NOTICE.

Courtney Street, from Wharf to Langley Street, is closed to public traffic till further notice.
By order.
E. A. WILMOT,
City Engineer.
Victoria, October 15th, 1894.

NOTICE.

In addition to my Agency for WELLS FARGO & CO., I am now prepared to receive Express matter of every description for transmission daily to SEATTLE, TACOMA, SPOKANE, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS and other points in connection with the GREAT NORTHERN COMPANY.
MONEY ORDERS issued payable at 15,000 cities and special facilities for the payment of MONEY BY TELEGRAPH.
GOLD DUST and BARS purchased.
AGENCY of the Canton Insurance Office (Marine) of Hongkong.
F. H. WORLOCK,
Agent for Wells, Fargo & Co.
18 Trounce Avenue. [oct

GREAT ENGLISH PRESCRIPTION

A SUCCESSFUL MEDICINE OF 30 YEARS' TEST. Has cured thousands of cases of Nervousness, Weakness of Memory, Sexual Debility, Impotency, Nervous Prostration, Headache, Pain in the Back, Seminal Emissions, Nervousness, Lassitude, all Drains, Poor Memory, Loss of Power, Hysteria, Pimples on the Face, Premature Old Age, caused by Over-Exertion, Self-Abuse or Over-Indulgence. Each box contains one month's treatment. $1.00 a box, or six boxes for $5.00; sent by mail prepaid. We guarantee six boxes to cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with $5.00, we give a written guarantee to refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by JOHN LANGLEY & CO., Victoria, B.C., Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast. Sold by druggists everywhere. Price, one package, $1.00; six packages, $5.00. Mailed to any address. Pamphlet free. Address all orders to the Great English Remedy Co., Toronto, Ont. Sold and guaranteed by JOHN LANGLEY & CO., Victoria, B.C. sept

LEGAL NOTICES.

Land Registry Act.

Part (25x70 feet) of lot 162 Victoria City.—A certificate of Indefeasible Title to the above Hereditaments will be issued to Anna Pittock on the 19th day of January, 1895 unless in the meantime a valid objection thereto be made to me in writing by some person claiming an estate or interest therein or in some part thereof.

S. Y. WOOTTON,
Deputy Registrar General.
Land Registry Office, Victoria, B. C. 15th October, 1894. oct15-td

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners of the City of Victoria at its next sitting for a transfer to Thomas Potter of the license now held by the undersigned to sell spirituous and fermented liquors by retail upon the premises known as the Lion Brewery Saloon, situate at the corner of Chambers street and Queen's avenue, in the City of Victoria.

W. MONTEITH,
Official Administrator.
Administering the estate of Geo. Fairbrother, deceased, intestate. oct31-1m

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Board of Licensing Commissioners for the city of Victoria at its next sitting by George Meldram for a transfer of the license to sell spirituous or fermented liquors in and upon the premises known as the Clarence Hotel, on Yates street, in the city of Victoria, from James Wishart and G. G. Meldram to said G. G. Meldram.

Dated this 15th day of September, A.D. 1894.

JAMES WISHART,
GEORGE G. MELDRAM.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners of the city of Victoria at its next sitting for a transfer to Carlo Bossi of the license now held by me to sell spirituous and fermented liquors by retail upon the premises known as the Osborne House, situated at the corner of Pandora and Blanchard streets, in the city of Victoria.

WILLIAM RAINES.
Victoria, B. C., November 7th, 1894

NOTICE.

Is hereby given that it is my intention to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners of the City of Victoria at its setting to be held in the month of December next for a transfer to Jean Colgdarripe of the license now held by me to sell spirituous and fermented liquors by retail upon the premises known as the Colonist Hotel, situate at the corner of Beacon Hill Park and Simcoe street in the city of Victoria.

Dated this 24th day of August, 1894.
n7-1m CHAS. MURISET.

NOTICE.

Is hereby given that it is my intention to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners of the city of Victoria at its next sitting to be held in December for a transfer to John P. Schmidt of the license now held by me to sell spirituous and fermented liquors by retail on the premises known as the Nickle Plate Saloon at No. 85 Government street, Victoria.

Victoria, November 12th, 1894.
THOMAS GARVIN.

NOTICE.

Is hereby given that it is my intention to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners of the city of Victoria at its setting to be held in the month of December next for a transfer to Henry Harris of the license now held by me to sell spirituous and fermented liquors by retail upon the premises known as the Colonist Hotel, situate at the corner of Beacon Hill Park and Simcoe street, in the city of Victoria.

Dated this 1st day of October, 1894.
n7-1m J. COIGDARRIPE.

FINAL NOTICE.

Re Estate William H. Paine, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given that all creditors and persons having any claims against the estate are hereby required to send in the particulars thereof to the undersigned on or before the 5th day of December, next; and notice is hereby given that after that day the executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice, and that he will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose debt or claim he shall not then have had notice.

Dated at Victoria this 6th day of November, 1894.

S. PERRY MILLS,
46 Langley Street.
Solicitor for John Graham Cox, the executor.

NOTICE.

Re Estate of Peter Gerard, Deceased.

All persons having claims against Peter Gerard, late of the city of Victoria, deceased, are hereby required to send or deliver to the undersigned full particulars of their claims on or before the 7th day of December, 1894, after which date the executors will distribute the assets of the testator, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have had notice.

H. G. HALL,
12 Bastion Square, Victoria,
Solicitor for the Executors.
Victoria, B.C., Nov. 7th, 1894. n7-1m

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

BRIEF LOCALS.

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

—The Delta arrived to-day with a good cargo.

—Turkey dinner to-morrow at the Gem restaurant; 25 cents; next door to the Victoria hotel.

—All dairymen are requested to meet at Allan Stephens' butcher shop at 11 o'clock Monday morning.

—A couple of small robberies were reported on the streets to-day but the police had not been called upon and knew nothing about them.

—United States Consul Roberts has received a number of interesting bound volumes of United States papers, which he has presented to the legislative library.

—The Seattle Telegraph says: On Saturday there will arrive here quite a distinguished party of British Columbians, who have engaged seats at the Seattle theatre. It will include General Superintendent Harry Abbott and party, George McL. Brown, district passenger agent, wife and Miss Frear, and Paymaster Wilgus and family, all of the Canadian Pacific railroad.

—The sequel to the trouble at the outer wharf when the Umatilla was going away on Thursday night will be heard in the police court on Monday morning. Summonses charging Thomas Gannon, Joe Havey and Robert Dalgarno were sworn out this morning and served this afternoon. The charges against the first two were sworn to by Maynard H. Cowan and against the last named by Edward Cowan. Magistrate Macrae is expected back from Vancouver to-night, and the cases will very likely be tried before him. A number of witnesses will be heard on both sides.

—The new marine railway built in the upper harbor by Wm. Turpel has been completed, and at noon yesterday the schooner Sadie Turpel was hauled out. The operation was a very successful one, the vessel being hauled 250 feet in 12 minutes with a steam pressure of only 40 pounds. The schooner E. B. Marvin was hauled out on the second cradle this morning at 10 o'clock. The work was done quickly and very successfully. The works are a credit to Mr. Turpel and Messrs. Hinton and Penny of the Victoria Iron Works, who constructed the machinery. The railway will receive vessels up to 1000 tons register and 18 feet draught.

—The Degree of Honor lodge is going to give a social and dance on Monday in A. O. U. W. hall. It promises to be one of the best entertainments of the season. Among the ladies and gentlemen who have promised to assist are Misses Davy, Anderson, Ashworth Collins and Messrs. Richardson, Wolff, Tweedie, Cave, and others. Several ladies and gentlemen from Seattle are also expected to be present. This is the social branch of the A. O. U. W. and the affair is the first of a series of socials they propose to have during the winter months. The music for the occasion is to be furnished by Richardson's orchestra.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

The Events of the Day Among Amateurs and Professionals.

THE TURF.

DERBY CUP.

London, Nov. 16.—The race for the Derby cup and two thousand sovereigns was won by Dumbarton, Harfleur II. second and Esmond third.

"P. J." DEAD.

New York, Nov. 16.—P. J. Donahoe, the sporting writer, whose nom de plume was "P. J." well known throughout the union, died to-day.

THE OAR.

INTERNATIONAL RACES.

Oxford, England, Nov. 16—Mr. Pittman, president of the Oxford university rowing club, says there is nothing in the reports circulated in the United States to the effect that negotiations are in progress for an international eight-oared boat race between Oxford and Yale. Oxford says Mr. Pittman has received no letters from Yale, nor from Robert J. Cook, the Yale coach, who is reported to be in Europe for the purpose of negotiating a match between Oxford and Yale, and Oxford has certainly not sent a challenge to Yale. Finally, Mr. Pittman says that Mr. Cook has not even visited Oxford, and nothing is known among the Oxford oarsmen of his coming. Mr. Pittman said that he regretted the repetition of these rumors, as they distinctly tended to diminish any chances of a match being made. But if a challenge is sent, or if Mr. Cook does come to this city for that purpose, the matter will receive the attention of Oxford.

For Sale—30 lots, situate on Cowan and Richmond avennes, Bank, Amphion and Hutton streets, in the healthiest part of the city; price $200 to $275; terms, five dollars down and five dollars per month, without interest. This is a rare chance whereby anyone may secure a building site for a small monthly payment. Apply to Morrow, Holland & Co., Times Building, Broad Street.

IT STILL GOES ON.

October Trade Returns Show Another Substantial Decrease.

Ottawa, Nov. 17.—There was a reduction of one million and a half in the value of goods entered for consumption for October, compared with October, 1893. The reduction of duty collected was about $150,000.

Parliament has been further prorogued pro forma until the 31st of December. The next time the proclamation will appear it will be for the dispatch of business—that is if a session is to be held before the general elections.

PAINTED ARAB GIRLS.

The Belles of Shief Are Curiously Decorated With Colors.

Shief is a very picturesque spot, perched on a rock, with towers and turrets constructed of sun-dried brick; only here, as elsewhere in these valleys, the houses are so exactly the same color as the rock behind them that they lose their effect. The rich have evidently recognized this difficulty, and whitewash their houses, but in the poorer villages there is no whitewash, and consequently nothing to make them stand out from their surroundings. Arab girls, before they enter the harem and take the veil, are a curious sight to behold. Their bodies and faces are died a bright yellow with turmeric; on this ground, they paint black lines with antimony, over their eyes; the fashionable color for the nose is red; green spots adorn the cheek, and the general aspect is grotesque beyond description.

My wife tells me that the belles in the Sultan's harem are also painted in this fashion, and that they also paint gloves on their hands and shoes on their feet, and thus bedizened hope to secure the affections of their lords. At Shelf, the men would not allow my wife to approach or hold any intercourse with the Arab women, using opprobrious epithets when she tried to make friendly overtures, with the quaint result that whenever Mrs. Bent advanced toward a group of gazing females they fled precipitately, like a flock of sheep before a collie dog. These women wear their dresses high in front, showing their yellow legs above the knee, and long behind; they are of deep blue cotton, decorated with fine embroidery and patches of yellow and red sewn on in pattern.

It is the universal female dress in Hadramut, and looks as if the fashion had not changed since the days when Hazarmaveth the patriarch settled in this valley and gave it his name (Gen. x., 28). The tall, tapering straw hat worn by these women when in the fields contribute with the mask to make the Hadrami females as externally repulsive as the most jealous of husbands could desire.—The Nineteenth Century.

THE CHURCHES.

St. Paul's Presbyterian Church, Victoria West—Services at the usual hours. Rev. D. MacRae, pastor.

Church of the Lord, R. E., Humboldt St.—Services as usual, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Preacher, the Bishop.

Evangelical Church of England, King's road, cor. Third street—Services as usual 11 a.m., and 7 p.m. Preacher, Rev. G. C Murison. Sunday school at 3 p.m.

Metropolitan Methodist Church—Sermons, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. by the pastor, Rev. S. Cleaver, M.A. Evening subject: "Devil No. 1." This is the first of a series of seven sermons on "The Seven Devils of Modern Society." Sunday school and Bible class at 2:30 p.m.

Knox Church, Spring Ridge, 11 a.m.

St. Columba Church, Oak Bay avenue, 7 p. m. Minister, Rev. R. G. Murison. Preacher at both services, the Rev. J. W. MacMillan, B.A.

St. Aidan's, Cedar Hill—The new church will be dedicated and opened for public worship at 3 p.m. A special will be preached by the Rev. J. W. MacMillan, B.A., of Vancouver, and the Revs. D. MacRae, J. Campbell, Ph. D.; and W. L. Clay, B.A., will assist the minister of the parish in the service. The praise will be led by the choir assisted by several singers from the city, Mr. J. G. Brown taking the solos. Praise for the service:—Psalm 24, St. George's, Edinburgh; Veni Sancte Spiritus; paraphrase Jr. solo, "The Holy City;" sec. Mandel's "Arm, arm ye Braves;" hymns 223 223.

Centennial Methodist Church, Rev. J. Hall—11 a.m., sermon by Rev. James Turner, of Victoria West; 7 p.m., sermon by the pastor. Subject: "The Wisdom from Above and the Wisdom from Beneath." At the evening service several candidates for membership will be publicly received.

Central Presbyterian Church, corner Kingston and Oswego streets, James Bay.—The pastor, Rev. P. McF. McLeod, will preach morning and evening. Sunday school at 2:30 p.m. The Boys' Brigade meets every Friday for drill. All boys between the ages of 12 and 17 are invited to join.

Calvary Baptist Church, Rev. Thos. Baldwin, pastor.—Subject in the morning at 11 o'clock: "The First Instance of Worship." Sabbath school at 12:15; young people's meeting at 6:15. Pastor's subject in the evening at 7 o'clock: "Moses Receiving his Communion."

St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, corner of Douglas and Broughton streets. Pastor, Rev. W. Leslie Clay.—Public worship at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., conducted by the pastor. Sabbath school and Bible class at 2:30 p.m.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.

Dress Goods, Bankrupt Stock

Of double width dress goods from ten cents per yard at Russell & McDonald's.

A Little Exaggeration.

The sealers will be very much pleased to read the following sealing statistics in a Victoria dispatch to the San Francisco Examiner: "Divided in sections the catch of the Canadian fleet as compared with last is as follows:

	1894.	1893.
British Columbia catch	11,703	20,113
Japan coast catch	248,993	29,206
Copper Islands	7,437	12,013
Behring Sea catch	26,341	.....
Totals	294,474	70,332

This year's catch is only placed at about 200,000 more than it really was.

BIRTH.

FALCONER—On November 17th, at 234 Fort street, the wife of J. H. Falconer of a son.

Wonderful One Dollar Shoes

For men and girls at Russell & McDonald's, 134 Douglas treet.

PASSENGERS.

Per steamer Boscowitz from the North—Mr. and Mrs Williscroft, Miss M Blanchard, Mrs Rodge, Miss Stapleton, Mrs Bowyer, Mrs M K Morrison, W Leigh, Capt Larsen, T ouatt, J McGregor, W Logan, T Nelson, J Maxwell, T Dobinski, T McCartney, R Draney, F Henry, A St Cyr, of Alaska boundary survey with five men; also a number of Indians and Chinamen.

Per steamer Charmer from Vancouver—H A Bees, Mrs Davidson, H Wicker, G M Leishman, R Collister, J Fleishman, Miss Froude, W Moore, A Claiborn, C E Campbell, C A Holland, A C Martin, D Stevens, E H Fletcher, S Tottemarchy, C W Shaw, W A Farrah, M Galbraith, C N Davidson, H E Newton, R E Cooper, two sisters St. Ann, N S Hoffer, J A Fornin, Alex Stark, J Graves and R E Lemons.

Per City of Seattle from the Sound—E Mason, Jos Park and wife, C Rich, J Mason, Mrs W B Tracy, C Errickson, W Oakes, H A Tuttle, Jno Henson, G Gray, Miss Carreshe and Mrs Wilson.

CONSIGNEES.

Per steamer Boscowitz from the North—W Morris, T Earle, J A Carthew, H B Co, E G Prior & Co, J Wilson, Nicholles & R, Mrs Moffatt, Mrs Pearse, R P Rithet & Co, R McKenzie, G C Sauer, D Spencer, J Boscowitz & Son, J & A Boscowitz, Wilson Bros, Weiler Bros, Lenz & Leiser, S Leiser, M Simpson, Ames Holden Co, R M Smith & Co.

Per steamer Charmer from Vancouver—B A St Louis, Standard Oil Co, C E Renouf, Lenz & Leiser, D Spencer, Col Ind Rev, A McGregor, J J Sehl, Nicholles & R, Wilson Bros, Langley & Co, Simon Leiser, Marotte & R, Weiler Bros, J A Laporter, Brownlee, J Earsman, E R Marvin, E G Prior, E Wall & Co, H Lester, McL & McF, T B Hall, Wm Blackie, Dom Exp. Co.

Per City of Seattle from the Sound—Stoney Shore, V E R & L Co, Valo & Brooks, J H T & S, P J F & Co, B C Paper Mfg Co, T R Morrow, M E Emmerson, R G Dun, E E Blackwood, Nat Elec T & L Co, M M Cohen, J Barnsley, H G Brown, M McNeill.

"Can't Tell"

How trade will be this Christmas

Yet

But one thing is certain; if we don't have the goods we can't sell them.

WE ARE WORKING DAY AND NIGHT OPENING UP

NEW GOODS

.....AND.....

WILL DO THE BUSINESS

This year as always, and THAT SETTLES IT.

JAMIESON,

NEXT TO POST OFFICE.

DRINK

TAMILKANDE TEA : :

For and wide its fame is spreading
Over village, over city;
House hold word from bro'd Atlantic,
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